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REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES.

1870-71.

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES

FOR 1870-71

No 333P dated Mount Aboe 5th August 1871

From—COLONEL J C BRADY Offg Agent Govt Genl in Rajpootana
To—C U ARTHURSON Esq CSI Secretary to the Government of
India Foreign Department with the G G

1 I have the honor to transmit the Annual Reports of the Political Agents in Rajpootana, for the year 1870 71

2 The famine which devastated the country in 1868 69 had not entirely passed away during the late year. After heavy falls of rain early in the season, the showers suddenly ceased before the middle of August, and the grain dried in the ear before it had time to swell. Many parts of the country were not blessed with a single shower subsequent to that period. Bhurtpoor and the eastern portions of Rajpootana were fortunate. They had the usual latter rains, but westward, these fell more and more scantily, till at Mullaneer there were places without a single shower during the whole of the season. The crops to the east were luxuriant. They gradually diminished to the west, excepting where here and there passing storms had sown narrow strips of cultivation. In Haraotee and the southern parts of the Meywar table land the harvest was generally better, but still below the average.

3 In many places, especially in the Ulwar and Bhurtpoor districts, the young grain suffered from the attacks of a species of grasshopper, which necessitated the land being resown. The rubber harvest was everywhere good.

4 The most notable event of the year was the Vice regal Durbar at Ajmere, held on the 22nd of October 1870,

when the Maharana of Oodeypoor, the Maharajas of Jodhpoor, Boondee, Kotah, Kishenghur, Jhallawai, the Nawab of Tonk, and the Raja of Shahpoora assembled to meet the Representative of Her Majesty.

5 After being received in gorgeous state by the Maharajas of Bhuttpoor and Jeypoor at their capitals, and after paying a flying visit to the Sambhur Lake, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Ajmere on the evening of the 20th October 1870. He was received at the entrance of the valley by the assembled Chiefs, and escorted in state through the capital of Rajpootana to the Residency.

6 The private visits of the Chiefs were paid to the Viceroy on the 21st October, and the great Durbar was held in the Viceregal tents, which had been sent from Agra for the occasion, on the 22nd of October. His Excellency addressed the people of Rajpootana through their assembled Chiefs, impressing upon them the security in which they enjoyed their ancient rights and privileges, and that in return they were bound to respect the rights of those beneath their rule, and to ensure justice and safety to all within their territories. His Excellency then mentioned the project which he had at heart, *viz*, the establishment of a college befitting their rank and position for the education of the sons of the Chiefs, Princes, and leading Thakoors, to prepare them for the important duties which they would be called on in future years to discharge. His Excellency concluded by showing them how disinterested this advice was, and how year by year, as India was drawn to England by closer ties, it was necessary for those who had such an important stake in the country to advance in the way of improvement.

7 An unfortunate dispute about precedence raised by the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, who refused to sit below the Maharana of Oodeypoor, somewhat interfered with the outward success of the spectacle, but, notwithstanding this, the visit of the Viceroy is destined to bestow lasting benefits on the country, and to make a great breach in the wall of separation between our officers and the ruling race in Rajpootana.

8 In the evening His Excellency returned the visits of the Chiefs, and gave them leave, and after a visit to Nussierabad took his final departure from Ajmere on the morning of the 25th October.

9 The words of His Excellency made a deep impression on the minds of the assembled Chiefs, who were not slow to perceive that the advice given was of a practical

nature, and for their own benefit, whilst it was full of hope and encouragement for the future. Within a very short time, as soon as the young but intelligent Chief, the Maharana of Oodeypoor, had made known the sum he intended to subscribe for the accomplishment of the Viceroy's wishes, other subscriptions were announced, and by the end of the year or soon after the following sums had been promised —

	Rupees
Maharana of Oodeypoor	1 00 000
Maharaja of Jeypoor	125 000
„ Jodhpoor	1 00 000
„ Bikaner	1 00 000
„ Boondce	15 000
„ Kotah	70 000
„ Bhurtpoor	50 000
„ Kishenghur	6 000
„ Kerowlee	15 000
„ Jhallawar	40 000
State of Ulwur	75 000
Maharaja of Dhulepoor	25 000
Nawab of Tonk	25 000
Maharao of Sirohi	5 000
Maharawal of Doongurpoor	10 000
„ Baoswarra	5 000
„ Pertabghur	10 000
Total	Rs 7 36 000

Excused by His Excellency for various reasons—

Bikaner	50 000
Tonk	20 000
Ulwur	35 000
	1 05 000
	Rs 6 31 000

10 This sum will form a noble endowment for the purposes of the "Mayo College. Many other subscriptions may also be expected, and the boys will be educated free of expense, excepting for their personal attendants, food, and keep of their horses. A site has been chosen for the college buildings, and an appropriation made in the Budget Estimate of the Public Works Department, Rajpootana, so that it is to be hoped the buildings will be speedily commenced.

11 It is instructive to mark the progress Rajpootana has made since the last time a Governor General, Lord William Bentinck, visited Ajmere in 1831-32. Then the Governor General moved by slow and toilsome marches, of 10 or 12 miles a day, with no carriages but an innumerable

number of elephants and palanquins, and an army of troops and camp followers. The baggage was piled on native hackeries, the bullocks breaking down, or with galled necks labouring at a snail like pace through the deep Jeypoor sands. The journey and return journey must have taken nearly three months of this tiresome progress.

12 When Lord William Bentinck arrived at Ajmere, the Chiefs of nearly the same States were assembled as on the present occasion. The Maharana of Meywar, in gratitude for the benefits he had received from the British Government, had broken through the pride and prejudices of his people, and gone to Ajmere to welcome the Governor General. The Chief of Maiwar, Maharaja Man Sing, remained away from the gathering from feelings of pride. The other Chiefs are not so conspicuously mentioned in local history, but the present Maharao of Boondee, then a young man, was present, and is perhaps the only one who can have any vivid recollection of the great changes which have taken place in the interim.

13 In those days, the Chiefs would not have met one another, nor the Governor General, without the greatest ceremony, nor would they, on any consideration, have assembled together at a Public Durbar, so that had Lord William Bentinck been desirous of addressing them on an important subject, in a public assembly, where speech gains in power and earnestness by the accessories which surround it, and which is ill compensated by the time conversation of a private interview, he could not have done it. No impulse consequently was given by the Governor General to progress, and the visit passed away as a show, not leaving any permanent impression for the benefit of the country. On the present occasion, however, the Viceroy of the Queen, on entering Rajpootana, found the State of Bhurtpoor covered with roads, over which the journey was made with rapidity and comfort in carriages, and a single day took the party from Bhurtpoor to Jeypoor, a distance of 112 miles, over the ^{country} being made by the Native States and ~~to connect the huge and important~~ nedabad.

14 Whilst at Jeypoor, the Maharaja, in memory of the honor which had been done to his capital, inaugurated the event by determining to build a large hospital, of which His Excellency laid the first stone. The beautiful cut stone pavements of the footways in the capital, the metalled streets, the handsome jail, and the noble college, with its princely

endowment, besides the school for Thakoors' sons, the female school, and the new school of arts, are all sensible proofs of advancement, none of which had their existence in Lord William Bentinck's time, and are convincing records of the progress of Jeypoor and the beneficence of the Maharaja Ram Sing.

15. Even the small territory of Kishenghur exhibited a marked change. The Maharaja himself, not rich enough it is true to pay for the construction of a road (the cost of which through his territory has been defrayed by the British Government), but, taking example from the labours of Colonel Dixon in the neighbouring Ajmere District, has constructed many large and beautiful irrigation tanks over his country, ameliorating the condition of his subjects, and improving his own revenues, setting at the same time a valuable example, which has been more or less followed by the neighbouring Jeypoor Thakoors.

16. But perhaps no change since Lord William Bentinck visited Rajpootana is more remarkable than the bearing of the people towards our countrymen. At that period, there was an extreme jealousy at everything we did. This was combined with an overweening confidence by the people in the strength of their own Native Governments. Our consideration for their feelings and prejudices was a symptom of weakness in their eyes, and we had the credit of ever plotting for the subversion of their Rulers. No officer moving about the country was respected, nor did he regard himself as safe, unless attended by an armed guard of sepoy, and no European, entering any but the main streets of large towns like Jeypoor, would have been secure from open insult, if not assault. Even up to the breaking out of the mutiny this was more or less the case.

17. The great strength of the British power displayed during the mutiny was acknowledged and felt as real in Rajpootana, whilst large bodies of our troops crossing the country now and then, without molesting the inhabitants, convinced the population of our impartiality and good faith. The grant of the summuds of adoption to the Native Chiefs by Lord Canning confirmed what was wanting in the loyalty of the Rajpoot States, and secured to us their good will over this large tract of country more firmly than any number of cantonments located in it would have done. The Rulers and people appear now to be attached to us. Single officers may go unattended anywhere throughout the country, and will everywhere meet with assistance, nowhere with insult,

so that the friendly feeling of the people to the British Government and its officers is more marked in Rajpootana than perhaps in any other province in India

18 By contrasting in this manner two distant periods, separated by nearly 40 years, we can see the changes distinctly in any subject we refer to. At that period there were only a few Native schools in Rajpootana, now there are many scattered over the country, in which a fair proportion of boys learn to read and write their Native languages, as well as pick up a smattering of English. Then the skill of medical men was confined to the treatment of the sick in our own Military Hospitals. Now, the country is covered with Dispensaries, which are largely resorted to and give relief to thousands. In fact, everything tends to show that the more Europeans and Natives of the higher ranks are brought together, though the faults of each may be made more apparent to the other, yet the more do both appreciate one another's good qualities. It is but justice to the people of Rajpootana to say that they have less of intolerance and religious bigotry than other classes of Natives.

19 During my cold weather tour, the Chiefs of Kishen ghur, Jeypoor, Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, Dholepoor, Kerowlee, Tonk and Shalipoora were visited, and at the two first capitals I renewed my friendly relations with the Maharajas of those States, whose reception of me was most cordial and hospitable.

20 At Ulwur, the Political Agent had lately commenced his difficult task of rescuing the State from the gross misrule of the Chief, which had resulted in anarchy and open warfare. A Council had been directed to be formed by Government, and had begun to work, but the constant intrigues which afterwards caused so much trouble were, at the time of my visit, only threatened. The Council was at first timid, but the accessibility, the firmness, and the unvarying and straightforward character of the Political Agent kept the Administration together, and instilled courage into the Members of the Council, so that almost before the year closed Captain Cudell was able to visit the several pergunahs, to settle the disputes which had arisen during the disturbances in the early part of 1870.

21 The question of the finances and the allowance to be made to the Maharaja Rya was under consideration, and was decided in a liberal manner, Rupees 15,000 per mensem being set aside for His Highness's personal expenses. Thus,

however, did not satisfy the Maharao Raja, who was under the impression that his country was a preserve, the expenses of keeping which should be stinted to the utmost, so as to allow a surplus of at least half the revenues for the personal gratification of the owner.

22. The Political Agent of Ulwur has not been able to prepare a Report of the administration of the country during the past year, his time being so fully occupied. He is desirous of preparing a full and complete one, and has promised to have it ready by next year. Knowing how much Captain Cadell has to do, I have readily assented to this proposition.

23. The territory of Bhurtpoor bore the evidences of a country which had been under the careful management of a succession of able officers during the minority of the present Maharaja. The country is well populated and fertile; the people contented and industrious. There are no turbulent Nobles, the Sirdars of the State being paid by salaries in cash, and few of them own more land than a single village to supply their personal requirements.

24. When in the Bhurtpoor State, I visited the Buretaht bund, a work planned to irrigate a considerable extent of country. It was proposed to throw a masonry bund across the deep bed of a torrent, and a core wall, with earth on either side nearly three-fourths of a mile long across a valley, to arrest the water, and form a lake for irrigation. The soil, however, is merely loose sand, forming quicksands in the bed of the stream, and as the core wall has no foundation excepting this sand, and here and there thin and isolated layers of kunkur occurring in the sand, there is no chance, in my opinion, of its being a successful work. I regard the money spent on the long wall, upwards of half a lakh of rupees, as quite thrown away. Any one acquainted with building bunds for tanks is aware of the futility of trying to arrest water, excepting by an embankment resting everywhere in its whole length on an impermeable stratum. The bund built by the late Colonel Malcolm at Jodhpoor, the foundations of which are carried down to a depth of 12 feet in better soil than at Buretaht, cannot retain water after the tank has been fully filled by heavy rains for more than three days. At Buretaht, the foundations are only about nine feet deep, and the soil much looser.

25. A second visit was paid to Bhurtpoor after my tour was over to inaugurate the young Maharaja, on his

being granted full powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. In 1867, when he was 18 years of age, Government had surrendered the management of his State to him, under certain restrictions, which were to expire on his reaching 21 years of age, but as he agreed to rule his country in conformity with the promises made to His Excellency the Viceroy, it was deemed expedient to abrogate the slender restrictions which had been imposed, and which in their natural course would have expired in less than a year.

26 On leaving Bhutpoor, I took a run down to Dholepoor, accompanied by Dr Moore and Dr. Harvey. The Rana displays unstinted hospitality to all travellers on the Agra and Gwalior Road, and he was not of course wanting on this occasion. Whilst at Dholepoor I was successful in inducing His Highness to forego the transit duties levied on merchandize passing along the Trunk Road to Gwalior. Before the road was made, the traffic crossed the Chumbul by another ghât away from Dholepoor. The construction of the road, however, caused an immense increase in the traffic, which all took the new route. Of late years, many complaints had been made about duties levied at Dholepoor on bangby parcels carried by the Government Post and by the Bullock Train. The Rana had lately abandoned these, but he still levied transit duties on merchandize, though he had not assisted in defraying the cost of the road through his territories. He now consented to forego all transit duties whatever. He sacrificed considerable revenue by this liberality, but it is always the sincere desire of His Highness to meet the wishes of the British Government in every way. Notwithstanding this, I am sorry to say there is a party at Dholepoor opposed to him, which never ceases to spread injurious reports about His Highness, being sure that he will do much to avoid being abused in print, as he dreads, like people of other countries excepting our own, that what appears in print will be certainly believed by Government. Knowing that the Rana can be worked on in this way, many unprincipled people at Dholepoor adopt it for their own ends. Statements, therefore, published regarding Dholepoor, which are not vouched for, are not deserving of credence.

27. At Kerowlee, Maharaja Jey Sing Pal was formally installed on the guddee, which had been vacant since the death of the young Lachmun Pal. The unfortunate loss of the lamented Captain James Blair in the early part of last year, at Kerowlee, where he had gone to enquire regarding the succession, left affairs in that State in an unsettled

condition My predecessor, Colonel Keatinge, had determined to send a detachment of troops from Deolee to prevent the chance of any disturbance during the interregnum, and Colonel Murray, Commanding at Deolee, fortunately selected Captain Morrison, of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, an officer in every way qualified for the duty. Thakoor Brikhbhan Sing, to whom the management of affairs had been ontrusted, received the moral support of Captain Morrison's presence, so that when the orders of Government arrived there was no shock or convulsion, and everything went on as smoothly as usual. Maharaja Jey Sing Pal is careful and judicious, and there is every promise of his ruling Kerowlee well. The people, who are cared for and happy, are particularly friendly to all English officers. The Jail and Dispensary were found clean, and the latter well attended.

28 Between Kerowlee and Tonk a good deal of Jey-poor territory is passed through. It has great capabilities, which are much neglected, the Durbar not being desirous of showing too flourishing a revenue. The attempt to keep the real amount of revenue from being known causes much laxity and peculation in the Jeypoor Revenue Department. The villages are farmed for a term of years much under their real value to courtiers, or those who pay handsomely to courtiers. Notwithstanding this vicious system of management, the people are evidently lightly assessed, and have every appearance of prosperity, though large tracts of land are lying fallow. The soil is light, and water everywhere near the surface, the population being much below what the country could support.

29 At Tonk, the installation of the young Nawab was carried out with as much circumstance as possible, to show the people, in as marked a manner as I could, the determination of the British Government to support the ruling Chief, and the uselessness of the intrigues entered into by members of the family for the return to power of the Ex Nawab. The installation was concluded by a review of the Nawab's troops, illuminations, and fire works. The young Nawab is not in good health, but is interested in what is occurring in his State, indeed very much more so than would be supposed from his appearance. The old town of Tonk is situated amongst the bold mass of hills, which form a back-ground to the view, when looking from the south towards the new town, which is on the plain. The old town is very closely packed, whilst the new town is long and straggling, having been much over-built. The people, compared with those of

other Rajpootana capitals, appear to be poor, but when the Railway between Agra and Ajmere is opened, and the road from Tonk to Jeypoor to meet it constructed, about which the Tonk Nawab and people are very anxious, the prosperity of Tonk will doubtless take a considerable start.

30. The grandfather of the present Nawab, Wuzer-ool-dowlah, had a passion for making *tulaos*, not for the purposes of irrigation, but for the sake of enjoying the sight of the beautiful pieces of water themselves. There are consequently many in the neighbourhood of Tonk. One especially is a splendid sheet of water, extending some four or five miles in length. The whole country to the south of Tonk, within the bight of the Bunass, which here forms a loop, is exceedingly rich and fertile, producing heavy crops of grain.

31. After visiting the Cantonment of Deolee, I carried out the installation of the petty Raja of Shahpoora, a feudatory of the British Government, in respect to his estate within the Ajmere District. The last Raja, who had received no education and was a debauchee, died young, soon after attaining his majority. The estate had been much neglected, and there was a disputed succession to add to the other causes of disorganization. Finally, the present Raja, Nahar Sing, was selected by the Thakoors and family, and the succession confirmed by His Excellency in Council. The Raja is still young. The Manager of the Estate is his maternal uncle, Thakoor Megh Sing of Kishenghur; and it is to be hoped that the care and attention bestowed by the Political Agent of Harraotee, who takes a lively interest in its welfare, will be productive of good results. The town is flourishing, though poor and mean. It is very unhealthy, having to windward a large marshy tank, which supplies a broad wet ditch surrounding the town with stagnant unwholesome water, and filters into the neighbouring lands, which produce much rice.

32. This central part of Rajpootana might produce much more valuable crops than it does. The want of a settled method of revenue management and of enterprize amongst the proprietors and farmers, and of encouragement to the ryots, restricts the produce to the ordinary grains. Largo tracts are capable of producing opium, sugarcane, and tobacco. The late Minister of Jeypoor, Pandit Shcodeen, was the only Native in power whom I have known, who interested himself in this particular, and so successful was he that in

three years he raised the revenue of the Hindown Pergunah from three to six lakhs of rupees a year, by getting the cultivators to sow opium and tobacco. It is a subject, in which the advice of our Political Officers might be given with benefit. At present none of these countries produce any articles of export excepting a little inferior cotton, and grow only enough grain for their own consumption. If there was any export of produce, it would be of great advantage, not only to the people of the country, but to our own districts, which could send cloths, metal vessels, and articles of native luxury, which the people are now too poor to buy, in exchange for agricultural productions.

33. I will now proceed to remark on the principal points noticed by the Political Agents in their Reports.

MEYWAR.

34. The revenue and expenditure of Meywar for the year under report were Rupees 26,86,763-6-6 and Rupees 27,30,318-14-9 respectively, leaving a deficit of Rupees 43,555-8-3.

35. The opium scales at Oodeypoor, which were established in June 1869, have proved a success, no less than 4,468 chests having passed them this year, against 444 last year. The comparative propinquity of the Railway at Ahmedabad to Oodeypoor has attracted a great proportion of opium from Kotah and Jhalra Patan. The Oodeypoor route seems to be preferred as being freer from intermediate petty taxes, though one or two of the Meywar Sirdars have seized the opportunity to levy transit duties notwithstanding the prohibitions of the Durbar. Colonel Nixon is certain that opium is smuggled through Meywar and Marwar towards the Sea coast. Much opium, however, grown in Meywar is taken to Palee to be manufactured. The opium from Palee en route to Bombay formerly obtained passes at Pahlunpoo, but latterly at Ahmedabad, and it is not at all improbable that much is smuggled through Mandvee. Messrs. Noonan and Co., of Kurrachee, lately proposed to make Kurrachee a shipping port for opium. This has led to the establishment of opium scales at Palee, but it is very doubtful whether Messrs. Noonan and Co.'s anticipations will be realized, or the scales at Palee prove remunerative.

36. Colonel Nixon takes exception to the mode of weighing, and gives expression to the wish of the

Oodeypoor opium merchants that passports may be issued at Oodeypoor for opium. This has been met by the Governor-General's Agent in Central India in such a way as to obviate many of the inconveniences complained of.

37. The establishment of a regular Criminal Court at Oodeypoor during the year has been most distasteful to the Meywar Sirdars, and, indeed, led to the resignation of the Minister, Kotharee Kesree Sing: 860 cases have been disposed of by the Court.

38. Under the able superintendence of Dr. Cunningham, the Dispensaries have worked most beneficially, 6,893 patients having been treated during the year. Vaccination has not as yet been accepted by the people in Meywar, and operations are now confined to the city and neighbourhood, under the immediate supervision of Dr. Cunningham. The expenditure on Dispensaries and vaccination amounted to Rupees 3,774-4-7, the interest accruing from the endowment being Rupees 4,325-2-8.

39. The Durbar has concluded its payment of Rupees 1,80,000 for the Meywar portion of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad Road, for the construction of which few at Oodeypoor were very anxious, on the ground that the road in question was a mere military road, connecting two British stations, and of no use for commercial purposes. A link line (25 miles) to Neembahera is under construction, as is the road from Oodeypoor to Kherwarra, the progress of which though slow is said to be very satisfactory in its workmanship. The importance of this road cannot be overestimated. When finished it will be the main military and commercial route from Central Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa to Guzerat. Colonel Nixon appreciates its value, and devotes his energies to its accomplishment. They could not be bestowed on a better object, for . . . to the prosperity of Meywar, and . . . culty. If its construction is prosecuted . . . but fair that a road from Ahmedabad to the frontier should be undertaken to meet it through our Government.

40. Colonel Nixon describes the Maharana as a loyal, intelligent, and enlightened Ruler, but shackled a good deal by the prejudices of those about him, which he cannot afford to ignore. He hopes that as his years increase he will be able to perfect the measures which he is now so anxious to introduce for the benefit of his people.

PERTABGHUR.

41. The little State of Pertabghur, described as the gem of Meywar, has a revenue of about Rupees 2,88,992-8-9, and pays through our Government a tribute of Rupees 56,887-12-0 to Maharaja Holkar. The Maharawal is very intelligent and active, and is the only Chief in Rajpootana whom Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon has known to thoroughly attend to his Police arrangements, which are excellent. There is more general order in Pertabghur than in the other Estates subordinate to the Meywar Agency. The Chief appears to be loved by the people. His principal fault is extravagance, which he has promised to amend.

BANSWARRA.

42. The Maharawal of Banswarra, who is intelligent and clever, has promised to the Political Agent to introduce several reforms into his country. He has many grievances, prominent among which is the independence of the Rao of Kooshulghur, and the addition to his own tribute.

43. The Report of the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Banswarra is forwarded by the Political Agent.

HILLY TRACTS, MEYWAR.

44. Colonel Mackeson suggests that, in place of the Criminal and Civil Courts being under separate officers in the Hilly Tracts, and independent of control, they should be placed under one head, the Hakim. At present they do not work with one another. The proposition appears good, and Colonel Nixon will doubtless give it his attention.

45. The Panchayet between Meywar and Mahee Kanta was brought to a close in November, Meywar having to pay Rupees 2,270-13-0 in compensation for unsettled claims.

46. The Dispensary is still under course of construction, and much of the labour is being done by the Bheels of the Regiment.

PARAH.

47. This Estate, lately placed under an efficient Kamdar, continues to flourish, the revenue having increased from Rupees 10,000 to Rupees 15,000.

The Estate of Chanee is also well managed by its Chief.

DOONGURPOOR

48 The Maharawal, who takes great interest in improving his State, has lately repaired the city of Doongurpoor, it is said, at an expense of Rupees 25,000 to 30,000

49 The arrangement made for the Civil and Criminal Administration have hitherto worked well. The border is well looked to, and complaints from Guzerat promptly attended to. The result of the International Punchayet between Mahee Kanta and Doongurpoor was the award to the latter of Rupees 34, an extraordinary circumstance, and very creditable to the Doongurpoor Minister, who must have kept his wild Bheel subjects in order.

50 The revenue receipts were Rupees 1,34,824 9-0, and disbursements Rupees 1,85,313 6-0, showing a deficit of Rupees 50,000, which was, however, covered by sundry extraordinary receipts. I do not think any credit is to be placed on these accounts. It is not improbable that the extra tribute, levied from the neighbouring State of Banswarra, has alarmed Doongurpoor, and that it will now generally show a precautionary deficit.

51 The Bumeshur Fair, lately revived and held in February, was a success. Rupees 2,26,930 worth of goods are said to have been sold at the fair.

JEYPOOR

52 The Maharaja's administration has been marked by that anxious painstaking spirit, which is so eminently his characteristic. The Council itself is all that could be desired, regular in its meeting, and prompt in the work it performs; but unless invested with greater power, it will fail in accomplishing that amount of good which was anticipated at its formation.

53 It may be, as the Maharaja says, that the people are not advanced enough for greater liberty, but it is impossible for any one, even if in rude health, which the Maharaja is not, to control the affairs of every department in so considerable a State.

54. The recent appointment of two sub committees, one for the introduction of an improved Criminal and Civil Procedure Code, and the other for the improvement of the finances by the control of expenditure and submission of reliable Returns, are hopeful measures of reform.

55. The Political Agent cannot record any praise to the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts. The best proof of the defects in the former is furnished by the falling off in the amount of fees levied by the Civil Courts, which eight years ago under Pundit Sheodeen, who was careful not to allow any one to interfere with their decisions, reached to more than Rupees 1,00,000 in a year, whereas now the fees are only Rupees 20,000.

56. The control and finance sub committee of the Council ought to be very useful. The programme is excellent, if any one can be found with strength of purpose sufficient to carry out its recommendations, and if the Maharaja will give him, on all occasions, an unqualified support, or otherwise he will certainly fall a victim to his rashness.

57. Trade shows some improvement. Both imports and exports (imports=64,35,000, exports=35,75,000) have increased, and although the former appears disproportionately large, the Political Agent shows that, in addition to the trade in jewels, which of course do not appear in the Returns, and to which he previously ascribed the large excess of imports, the import of grain, necessitated by the recent scarcity, should also have been taken into consideration.

SHEKHAWATTEE

58. The measures adopted for the reform of the administration of Shekhawattee have been eminently successful. Dacoity and highway robberies, once so rife, have suffered a very perceptible check, while the number of ordinary crimes has greatly diminished. The Political Agent pays a deserved tribute to the "able, energetic, and judicious action" of Captain Powlett, in which I entirely concur. The advancement of this officer was due to the very exertions which the Political Agent lauds, and it was just that he should be rewarded by transfer to a more important post. It is much to be regretted that the want of cordiality between the Nazim or Chief Officer of Shekhawattee and the official at the head of the Durbar's Thuggee and Dacoity Department tends to mar the working of the reforms, for the attainment of which the Maharaja is sincerely anxious.

59. The condition of the petty States in Shekhawattee is gratifying. Content reigns among all classes, and the ill-feeling which formerly characterized the relations of Suzerain and nobles is fast disappearing, owing to the increased consideration with which the latter are treated by the Durbar, a notable instance of which is the promptitude with which questions of succession are now treated. The change in the condition of Shekhawattee during the last few years is marked, and is highly creditable to the Maharaja's Government and the Political Agents who have brought it about.

KHETREE

60. Raja Futteh Sing, of Khetree, died in December last, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Ajeet Sing, a boy nine years old. His career has opened auspiciously and promises to afford a pleasant contrast to that of his predecessor. The popularity of the succession, the promptitude of its recognition by the Maharaja, and the wise selection of officials, all presage well for the future. Captain Bradford estimates the revenue of Khetree at Rupees 4,50,000, and the revised expenditure at Rupees 2,88,000, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,62,000 for the liquidation of a debt of $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, which now oppresses it.

61. The successful conclusion of the arrangements attending the succession of the young Raja, and the friendly interest taken in the concerns of Khetree by the Maharaja, so different from the disputes and hostilities accompanied by bloodshed on former occasions, are due chiefly to the able and conciliatory management of the Officiating Political Agent.

SEEKUR

62. The Raja is a promising boy, 11 years old, but the little progress he has made in his studies affords another proof of the necessity of some such institution as the proposed college at Ajmere, where boys will be removed from the distracting and enervating influences always at work in their homes. The country is administered by a Regency of three able and zealous Ministers, to whose labours the marked contentment and loyalty of the people bears ample evidence.

63. The revenue of Seekur for last year amounted to Rupees 2,40,000, and the expenditure to Rupees 2,25,000. To the deficiency of the rains is attributable the smallness of the balance.

DOONIA.

64 The condition of this Puttali is far from satisfactory. The Rao Raja is a minor, and the administration is carried on by a Committee, who, not having a qualified head, are quite unequal to grapple with the difficulties which beset them. A debt of five lakhs has to be met from a total revenue of Rupees 1,50,000. The matter is now under the consideration of the Durbar, who has summoned the Committee to Jeypoor, to arrange regarding the future administration of the Puttali.

65. The general health of the Jeypoor territory has been good, and the increased number of patients treated at the Dispensaries, particularly at the City Dispensary, shows a growing appreciation of these valuable institutions. The Maharaja has established during the year six branch Dispensaries in the chief towns of the principal zillahs, and placed them under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The "Mayo" General Hospital, of which the first stone was laid by the Viceroy, will be an invaluable boon to the city, as it will be a lasting memorial of His Excellency's visit and the Maharaja's philanthropy. It is gratifying to learn that vaccination makes satisfactory progress, and that the prejudices of the people are melting away. During my march through the southern portion of the territory, the people were most anxious to be vaccinated, and we found no prejudice against it.

66 The outlay in Public Works has been Rupees 1,78,008, somewhat less than that of last year. The original works executed have mostly been of a minor description, but, being separated from each other by longer distances, have demanded more care and attention, in addition to the extra amount of travelling. Among the Public Works executed may be enumerated the repair, maintenance, and partial remodeling of the Agra and Ajmere Road (Jeypoor section), the progress of several irrigation works, and the city gardens. The construction of a road across the heavy sands between Jeypoor and Tonk, and a scheme for reclaiming the more sterile sands in the vicinity of the city, are now under consideration. It is to be hoped that the renewed attempts to supply the city with water may be successful. Captain Bradford speaks in the warmest terms of Captain Jacob's fitness for his post. Every one acquainted with Jeypoor must cordially concur in this estimate of Captain Jacob's exertions, and the ready and cheerful way in which he meets the wishes of all parties. He has been particularly success

ful in his irrigation projects, which, being executed at a moderate cost, have proved highly remunerative, and will induce the construction of other works of the same character. The scheme for the supply of good drinking water to the city, as proposed by Captain Jacob, appears a feasible project, though it will cost a considerable sum of money, which, however, will be trifling compared with the benefit it will confer on so wealthy and populous a place.

67. The progress of the Jeypoor College during the last twelve months has been good; the pupils borne on the rolls number 432 against 389 in the preceding year, with an average attendance of 89.0 per cent. The pupil-teachers' class has proved a success. The energy, perseverance, and ability of Baboo Kantee Chunder Mookerjee, Head Master, deserve attention.

68. The school of arts flourishes under Dr. DeFabeck's masterly management, evidences of whose artistic skill are apparent in all parts of the city. Captain Bradford deprecates the possible transfer of this officer at a time when his labours promise to bear fruit.

69. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail was 1,153, the daily average sick, 39, and the aggregate number of deaths, 77. The organization is excellent, and does credit to the energetic Superintendent, Mr. Williams. Prisoners are employed in out-door work, and the remainder in various trades within the precincts of the Jail. The wards, however, are much too crowded, and fresh wards should be built. The accommodation is not suited for more than half the number in the Jail.

70. The Political Agent alludes to the quiet and in-obtrusive way in which the Railway line has been marked out, which he ascribes chiefly to the manner in which the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Furnival, and his brother officers have relied on their own resources, and to their conciliating conduct towards the people of the country, so that the ease with which the work was accomplished has astonished even the Maharaja. I consider Rajpootana is exceedingly fortunate in having Mr. Furnival at the head of the Railway. He endeavours in every way to make the presence of his staff welcome to the people, and he has been successful.

71. The Prime Minister, Nawab Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan Bahadoor, recently created a C.S.I., was invested with the Order by the Maharaja, to whom His Excellency, the Grand Master, deputed the duty, an arrangement in every

way politic This able Minister obtains the hearty recognition of the Political Agent, and after a friendship with the Nawab for the last twelve years, I can fully endorse Captain Bradford's commendations

KISHENGHUR

72 This State thrives under the judicious administration of the Maharaja, Puthoo Sing That he is fully alive to the great importance of irrigation works is proved by the fact of his having expended Rupees 2,97,853, or upwards of a year's revenue, on them during the last four years He has thus reclaimed 24,475 beegahs of waste land, and has materially increased his revenues

73 The revenue of Kishenghur for 1870 71 was Rupees 1,70,375, and expenditure Rupees 2,40,211, showing a deficit of Rupees 69,936 attributable to the amount expended on tanks, &c The crops have, on the whole, been good

74 The State is well provided with schools, and the example of the Maharaja in bestowing a liberal education on his sons cannot fail to be productive of good

JODHPUR

75 The Political Agent reports the traces of the famine to be still "apparent in a wasted population, deserted villages, scant tillage, and the want of cattle for agricultural and commercial purposes, and that years must elapse and a better Government ensue before we can hope to see Marwar recover even its former prosperity"

The average price statement of food given by the Political Agent shows a perceptible fall in the price of food since the beginning of the year, though grain is still very high in price

76 I agree with Colonel Keatinge in thinking the water supply of Jodhpur is a question of great difficulty The capacity of the whole of the present reservoirs, including the Bharejee Tulao, if filled, would give only one and half gallons a day, or less than half the quantity absolutely required for each person in a year, but, unfortunately, Jodhpur does not always get its average rainfall of five inches, so that a two years' supply is necessary, and a reserve storage reservoir Last year, the Political Agent says, Western Marwar, including Rajpootana, was not blessed with one good shower In the runs of 1868 no rain at all to flow on the surface fell, so that the catchment areas were useless

77. Maharaja Tukht Sing advanced the late Colonel Malcolm, Political Agent, a considerable sum of money to construct the Tukht Sagur Bund, and the aqueduct from it. The foundations were not laid on rock, and the work stands another failure. Had the construction been as good as the project, the city would have had in ordinary seasons a full year's supply for the whole population.

78. The history of the administration is unrelieved by a single bright feature. The arrangements made in the early part of 1869 have never been carried out by the Maharaja. The Dewan is the object of His Highness' distrust. He cannot be held answerable for the existing misrule, for no real power has been ever delegated to him, while the old Marwar Mootsuddee party do their utmost to put the Maharaja against him. Finding no friend at Court, he tries to carry out the wishes of the Political Agent, and to obtain the approbation of the British Government, but this of course increases his unpopularity at a Native Court, which naturally expects its servants to look to it only. Those, therefore, who oppose the Dewan and the British Political Agent are held in great favour.

79. Excepting on the main road from Ajmere to Erinpooia, guarded by the Maharaj Koonwar's (his apparent) troops, highway robbery is everywhere rife. There have been 96 complaints of robberies filed by foreigners in the Marwar Court of Vakeels, which probably represents but a fraction of the actual number. "Many cases are condoned and hushed up, and others drag their weary way through the Criminal Court without any tangible result." "The Court is itself a farce, as in most cases it cannot or does not enforce obedience, and the capture of a robber is in all cases the exception."

80. The Political Agent has urged on the Maharaja the necessity of keeping his promise to adopt preventive measures, but with no success. His Highness pleads as his excuse the refusal of the Thakoors to comply with his requisitions, while the Thakoors deny ever having been called upon for aid.

81. The Jhalloro border has long been the rendezvous of robbers, who committed their excesses in the neighbouring territory of Sirohi. Insufficient forces under corrupt officials were now and then sent there by the Durbar, which were purchased off by the robbers. No permanent arrangement was attempted, because this would have cost money, which was not to be obtained by assessment on the Thakoors, who

hold their lands in "Bhom" (Allod) Troops were sent at the beginning of this year at the Political Agent's request to co operate with Major Carnell, the Superintendent of Sirohi, and it is to be hoped that the arrangements adopted by that officer will be productive of benefit, and followed up by the Maharaja, or else their effect is not likely to be very lasting

82 Godwar is governed by the Maharaj, Koonwar Jeswant Sing, in a satisfactory manner Under the present Administration, crime once so rife has almost disappeared

83 Only one mail robbery has taken place during the year in Marwar A banghy mail was robbed between Palee and Jodhpoor, under circumstances tending to prove collusion between the robbers and the Post Office officials Neither the robbers nor their accomplices have been discovered

84 After many attempts, the Political Agent has succeeded in obtaining the payment of the Maharaj Koonwar's claims, including his stipulated allowance and sums due to him for his troops The arrangement was arrived at with much difficulty, and the Political Agent deserves much credit for the way in which he managed it

85 The Political Agent proceeded this year with the settlement of the dispute between the Khalsa villages of Tukhtgaur and Sindera By a vigorous action he succeeded in obtaining access to a document which proved the claim of the Durbar to be worse than groundless

86 Major Impey pays cordial tribute to the courtesy he has invariably met with from the Maharaja, and to His Highness' unswerving loyalty to the British Government

87 The Topographical Survey, which commenced operations the cold weather before last has met with no obstacles in Marwar, nor have any complaints been made during the two years it has now been working Every assistance has been given to its operations

88 The attendance at the Dispensaries has been large, and the vaccination operations are now conducted on a considerable scale, agreeably to a plan submitted by Dr Moore, and reported in last year's Report of the Marwar Agency The people of Marwar
and it was consequently
a somewhat increased
notors

MULLANEE

89 Mullaneo has suffered terribly from drought during the past year, for miles and miles "water to drink is not to

State can get out of its difficulties without assistance, the result will be highly creditable to the young Nawab, and to the Minister. I doubt, however, its ability to do this.

102. The Army numbers in all branches 2,698 men, and is well drilled and disciplined. Only one-third of it is ordinarily available, as the scattered districts of Tonk require large detachments.

103. The construction of the road towards Deolce on one side, and towards Jeypoor on the other, is the Nawab's own idea. It has been undertaken by Captain Jacob. The crossing of the Bunass River will be the great engineering difficulty in the Tonk territory. The bed of the stream is about three-quarters of a mile broad, of deep sand. In the rains the river fills, and even overflows this bed, rushing a furious torrent 30 to 40 feet deep.

104. It is satisfactory to learn the increased tolerance with which the Durbar's Hindoo subjects are treated by the present Nawab.

105. The question of the supply of carriage to troops is referred to by the Political Agent. The subject has engaged my attention, and a set of rules are under preparation, which, it is hoped, will obviate many of the evils complained of, though none can entirely remedy all complaints on this score.

JHALLAWAR.

106. The Maharaj Rana is well known as an able, loyal, and energetic Ruler, and is very popular among all classes. He has promised to improve the Judicial departments of his State. Reforms are necessary in the Financial also.

107. A new Jail, to be placed under European superintendence, is under construction.

108. His Highness desired that opium scales should be established at Jhalra Patun. The Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, was opposed to this, as it might have interfered with the free passage of the merchants; and the scheme has consequently been stopped for the present.

SHAHPOORA.

109. Nahar Sing, son of the Thakoor of Dhunope, was installed as successor to the late Raja in January last. Nahar Sing married the daughter of the Thakoor of Bughera, in the Ajmere District, in January last.

110 The expenditure of Shahpoora has been restricted to Rupees 92,000, including tributes, thus leaving a balance of Rupees 71,000 for the liquidation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of debt

BHURTPOOR

111 The young Maharaja of Bhurtpoor, who has been lately invested with full powers, is of active habits, fond of travel, and of seeing military spectacles, and delights in drilling his own troops, the cavalry of which are a remarkably fine, well mounted and appointed body of men His Highness also looks minutely into, and superintends the affairs of, his State, and is careful in his expenditure

112 The Officiating Political Agent contrasts the condition of the State of Bhurtpoor, as made over to its Chief, with what it was 16 years ago, when, owing to the minority of the present Maharaja, it fell under British superintendence The average income in the interval has increased from 20 lakhs to 26 lakhs, and as the late six years' settlement has expired, an increase of two more lakhs at least may be expected by the new settlement, without any hardship on the people

113 The *morale* of the administration has also improved Major Morrieson, on taking over charge of the State, found that peculation was rife in every department, whilst the people were troubled with a multiplicity of small cesses, with the collection of revenue through the medium of contractors, and other evils, which were not ameliorated by the State making loans to cultivators at 50 per cent interest The Amils or Tehsildars are now a well paid body of men, responsible to the Deputy Collectors, over whom the Maharaja is inclined to exercise a strict supervision They are also vested with a limited Criminal and Civil jurisdiction, under the control of the Judges of Bhurtpoor and Deeg A revenue survey of the State has been completed, and a settlement for some years made with the ryots, while the cesses have been reduced and simplified, and advances without interest are now made to cultivators The result has been the construction of numerous new wells, and the consequent rise of land revenue from 14 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs

114 A good Jail has been erected, and the number of convictions bear a fair proportion to the number of arrests The Jail unfortunately is not a healthy one It is built on the circular principle, but the smallness of the wards impedes ventilation, and the drainage is defective, faults which have

been altered partially, but from the low site and the nature of the building materials cannot be entirely remedied

115. Not the least of the benefits derived by the State from British supervision are the Public Works, the sanitation and drainage of the city, the development of a system of irrigation, the construction of new tanks, and of an excellent system of roads and numerous buildings, such as hospital, jail, &c. Though a large expenditure in the famine year has necessitated a reduction of the grants for Public Works, most of those now in progress, such as the Ulwar Road, &c, will be proceeded with

116 The Dispensaries continue to thrive under Dr. Harvey's very able superintendence. The year has been more healthy than the last, and consequently the number of patients have decreased

117. While acknowledging the practicability of reducing the expenditure, the Political Agent expresses an earnest hope that retrenchment may be applied to proper objects, and not to those departments on which the prosperity and development of the State depends

KEROWLEE

118 I have already referred to the succession of Maharaja Jey Sing Pal. The debts of the State, at the death of the late Maharaja Muddun Pal, were Rupees 2,60,000, of which Rupees 2,00,000 were due to the British Government. There were other miscellaneous debts, however, of small sums, but which often in the aggregate rival the larger items. Captain Walter's judicious arrangements for the finances allowed of a surplus of Rupees 50,000 a year for the payment of debts. The expenses attendant on the succession have somewhat reduced this surplus for the present year, but not permanently, as the present Maharaja is very careful, has few expensive tastes, and very anxious for his State to be free of debt.

119. The Maharaja is very careful not to place himself in the hands of any party, but to take service from all. Having come from a not wealthy branch of the ruling family, he has not yet had sufficient experience in the art of ruling. There is consequently a deficiency apparent, after the ability and decision with which Maharaja Muddun Pal dispensed justice. Such is always to be expected when the administration of a Government is dependent on the personal qualities of an individual ruler. The present Maharaja, however, is

promising, but we must wait before passing judgment on his capabilities.

DHOLEPOOR.

120. Since the last Report, the administration, after passing through the hands of Rao Gungadhur, brother of Sir Diakur Rao, and Moonshee Pirboo Lall, has been confided to Hakeem Abdool Nubbee Khan, of Puttialla, a man of ability, experience, and apparently good intentions, whose interest it is to secure a position at Dholepoor, and the support of the local Political Agent.

121. The chief points which demanded his attention on accession to office were (1) the finances of the State; (2) the restoration of the Rana's reputation; and (3) the control of the Goojurs inhabiting the Dang, as the sterile high dhuaes of the Chumbul are called.

122. The debts of the State have been considerably reduced, and a little regularity brought about in the finances. There has been little change in the income, though by carrying to account the revenue of lands granted in payment of service, but resumed, and the payments made in place of such lands on the other side of the account, both the revenue and expenditure appeared to have increased. The debts may be computed at Rupees 80,000, besides a loan without interest from Puttialla.

123. The "Dang" is inhabited by Goojurs, who make raids into the Gwalior and Kerowlee States. The Durbar has now confided this tract to the charge of a special officer, with a strong force at his disposal, and has quartered extra Police on the worst villages, measures which, it is hoped, may prove sufficient.

124. The Rana is extremely timid. His Highness requires encouragement to come forward to exert himself. His Excellency's advice, and Captain Powlett's and my own conversations, have so inspirited him, that though of an age when character has become fixed he has lately interested himself in the affairs of his State, and almost daily hears cases and personally receives petitions.

125. The Durbar appears inclined to improve both School and Dispensaries. Two new Dispensaries have been opened at Barce and Raja Khora, and at the capital a better house in a more convenient locality has been set apart for the City Dispensary.

126. The Courts of Justice work well. The Jail is being improved, but needs some further additions.

127. The few cases of robbery, and the absence of any attack on the mail for the last two years, speaks well for the Police on the Agra and Bombay Road.

128. The Maharaja's grandson and heir, a very intelligent child, is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of English under the tuition of a Mr. Martin.

BICKANEER.

129. The Maharaja succeeded in 1852, at the age of 33, to an empty exchequer, laden with a debt of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which had been chiefly incurred in keeping up an army to overawe turbulent Thakoors. Recourse has since been had to every shift for the purpose of raising money. Ministers have been chosen for their financial cunning, without regard to their character or other qualification. Of 18 Ministers, who have held office during the last 19 years, the only one who obtained even a name for justice was Ram Lall, Dooarkance, who held office from 1856 to 1861. In the latter year his powerful patron, the Ranee Rawutjee, died, and he was immediately disgraced. The most notable parties who have been for some years striving for power in Bickaneer are the rival factions of the Mootsuddees, whose ancestors came from Jodhpoor with the founder of the house. The head of one party was Hindoo Mull, and of the other Luchecram and Ram Lall.

130. The present Minister, Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., is a man of high character, but is not fortunate enough to possess the confidence of the Maharaja. He is thwarted at every step by the interference of favourites and even menials.

131. There are 105 Tazeemce Thakoors (entitled to distinction). The Thakoors hold their lands on conditions of service. This was commuted by Maharaja Guj Sing to a cash payment at the rate of Rupees 60 a horse, which has been gradually increased by his successors to its present dimensions. Nuzzeranna and rakum are the principal taxes. The former is the least obnoxious to the Thakoors, but most injurious to the people, on whom the Thakoors mercilessly retaliate. The higher class of Thakoors arrange for their revenues with the Dewan, but it is essential that they should have some "Durbarco" or favourite in their pay, for, by his good offices with the Maharaja, they are permitted to carry on a system of oppression and extortion over those under them with impunity.

132. Of the 1,814 villages in Bickaneer, only 368, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,93,606, are Raj property. The Thakoors and other grantees hold 1,446, giving a revenue of Rupees 9,70,174, and pay to the State Rupees 2,32,965.

133. The total revenue and expenditure during last year were Rupees 11,15,466 and Rupees 12,31,966 respectively, the deficit, Rupees 1,16,500, being met by the sale of Raj wheat from the Pergunnahs of Tibbee and Hunnooman-ghur. The Dewan has but little control over the expenditure, as some of the chief departments are under favourites and quite independent of him. Indeed, the system pursued at Bickaneer is very similar to that at Jodhpore, from which the State sprung. There are the same checks to efficiency, arising from similar jealousy of the power of the Dewans, in both places.

134. The ascertained debts of the State amount to Rupees 9,83,000. All of these were incurred by previous Rajas, with the exception of about one lakh only, which has been borrowed by the present Maharaja during his reign of nineteen years. Miscellaneous debts and interest would bring the debt up to 15 lakhs.

135. There is no real justice administered in Bickaneer. A few words sent through a *gola* (or slave) is sufficient to subvert the decision of the Minister in any case. It is customary, Captain Burton says, to pardon murder and every other crime on payment of a fine, and it is quite unusual to pass a definite sentence of imprisonment on a prisoner. No regular Courts exist, but the Minister has succeeded in disposing of some important cases.

136. Four hundred families have been driven to emigrate from different parts of the State by the exactions and cruelty of the Hakims. Of 3,000 families who emigrated in 1868, it is computed that 1,000 have returned. In these sandy soils, very little appears requisite to drive the people to emigration, to which they are a good deal accustomed, but when away they always pine for the pure and elastic air of their desert homes, and long to return to them again.

137. The Maharaja of Bickaneer is entirely guided by favourites. In rule he is despotic, and vacillating in character. He is much under the sway of his superstitious feelings, which leads him to squander his money on unworthy objects. He is loyal to Government and always courteous in manner.

The Statement of cases adjudicated by the Courts of Vakeels is as follows :—

	Meywar.	Jeypoor	Marwar.	Harradoe.	Total.	REMARKS.
<i>Against Person.</i>						
Murder	8	1	0	3	21	
Assault with wounding	1	2	7	2	12	
Total	9	3	16	5	33	
<i>Against Property</i>						
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances		4	4		8	
Ditto without ditto		35	39		74	
Gang robbery with ditto	16		36	29	81	
Theft with ditto		1	2		3	
Ditto without ditto	58	16	25	56	155	
Cattle-lifting ..	23	42	176	31	272	
Arson .		1			1	
Burglary .	1		1		2	
Counterfeit coinage				
Miscellaneous	22	19	52	33	126	
Kidnapping girls for immoral purposes				1	1	
Total	125	118	335	150	728	
Grand Total	134	121	351	155	761	

148. The Marwar Court exceeds the other Courts in the number of cases brought before it. The frontiers of the States under that Agency are more extensive, and the populations wilder and more lawless than those under other Agencies. The consequence is, that a proportionately larger number of cases are adjudicated by it. Its decisions are looked upon as just, and carry much weight. There are also proportionately fewer appeals from it than from any other Court.

149. Formerly the Native States deferred paying for years the awards passed against them by the Courts of Vakeels. Government have now ordered prompt liquidation. In one or two cases, old decrees are still outstanding, but in most cases they have been paid up, some whilst this Report was in preparation. If still unliquidated, the balance will

remain a separate account, the new system of prompt payment commencing with decisions given after the 1st January last

150 The new code for the guidance of the Courts of Vakeels is now in the hands of the Hon'ble Mr Stephen, Secretary to the Council of India, and printed. A vernacular translation of the Oordoo has also been prepared, and will be issued on receipt of the copies

Extradition

151 There has been one case of extradition carried out. It was of a Marwar subject, who had enlisted in the Mhairwarra Battalion, and was accused of having committed murder, when on leave at his home. The Ajmere District officers refused to send him for enquiry to Jodhpoor, either before the Political Agent, a British Officer, or the Court of Vakeels, and the man under accusation of murder was actually allowed to take duty as a soldier for a whole year. It was only after the Court of Vakeels had been empowered in the *Gazette of India* to hear cases under the Extradition Treaties, and the tedious references to higher authority had been gone through that the man was again apprehended and surrendered. He might easily have been handed over at once, and the case decided by the Court of Vakeels presided over by the Political Agent in person if British rights were supposed to have been involved. The same result has been arrived at, but after a very cumbersome process. The whole proceedings have been watched with much astonishment by Natives.

Public Works

152 The expenditure on account of Public Works in Rajpootana is appended. The Imperial grant was for Rupees 8,50,000, of which Rupees 8,49,263 were expended. The outlay from contributions and local funds was Rupees 1,46,037, of which Rupees 1,30,185 was expended.

153 The most important of the latter works is the Agra and Ahmedabad Road, which is being constructed at the cost of the Native States, and by Government when the road passes through British districts as Ajmere and Mhairwarra, or through Native States, which are not able to pay by reason of poverty. It is now being made in the Marwar territory, and work will soon begin in Sirohi. When the line has been finished to the Rajpootana border, we shall

only require 120 miles to complete the whole road. The remaining portion will traverse chiefly Pahlunpoor, and the Guicowar's Districts, for which arrangements should be early taken in hand. I observe it stated in the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance, that nothing had been spent on roads in Guzerat, though the revenues from that province had improved more than any other part of India. This important road, and the one from Ahmedabad towards Oodeypoor, would be most valuable and useful to Government, and their construction would take away the reproach of our neglect of that province.

154. No original works are shown under the head of agricultural. The Butad Reservoir, a considerable scheme, ably prepared by Mr. Asher, is now before Government. Two other large ones are also in preparation, which will be forwarded in due course. They are for *tulaos* in Ajmere, but may be mentioned not inappropriately here.

Mail Robberies.

155. Only four cases of mail robberies took place in Rajpootana within the year, of which three occurred in the Jeypoor territory. The enormous amount of gold and jewels sent through our post to and from Jeypoor, in payment of remittances, doubtless excited the cupidity of the plunderers. There is no way of stopping the despatch of valuables by this means. The security of the post is shown by the low rate of insurance, and the more secure we make it the more will it be used for such despatches. To make the remitters declare the contents would only lead to fraud and invite attacks.

RAJPOOTANA CORPS.

156. The Rajpootana Corps have maintained their high character for efficiency and discipline, and reflect much credit on the officers who command them. They are also called on to perform many more duties than Corps of the Line, and this has a tendency to make them efficient on service.

157. The Deolee Irregular Force constructed the bund of an extensive tank in front of their parade-ground, making a fine sheet of water for boating and bathing purposes. The bund has been further strengthened this year.

158. The Meywar Bheel Corps have been employed in building a Dispensary at Kherwarra, and the Mhairwarra Battalion have been constructing their new lines at Ajmere. This battalion was reorganized and reformed into a corps on

the 1st April last, and its head-quarters have been changed to Ajmere from Beawur. One company of this regiment is always on duty at the salt works at Sambhur, which is a very unhealthy outpost, as last year the company on duty were decimated by sickness.

159. The Cavalry of the Deolee Irregular Force has to furnish numerous detachments. It consists of only one squadron, and has usually half its numbers away. Both this Corps and the 14th Bengal Cavalry complain much of the Sambhur detachment, which prostrates their men and renders them unserviceable for some time after they have been relieved.

160. The Erinpoora Force has also heavy duty to take. During the last season the greater portion of it was employed under Major Carnell on the Sirohi and Marwar border, and had disagreeable outpost and patrol duties, all which it performed efficiently.

Dispensaries.

161. The Dispensaries in Rajpootana have continued to work successfully. The year has been a very healthy one, but the numbers treated, and those vaccinated, have been large. Dr. Moore, Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, has managed his department with his usual ability and success, and he speaks highly of all who have worked under him.

NAMES OF STATES	Number of Institutions in each State	NUMBER TREATED		NUMBER VACCINATED		REMARKS
		In door patients	Out door patients	Successful	Unsuccessful or doubtful	
Bhurtpoor	14	1 160	73,3 ⁹⁸	12 100	2,854	Deolce, Aboo, Anadra, Sambhur, Khairwarra, Public Works Department are not States but these Dispensaries being supported from various sources cannot be regarded as belonging to any particular State
Jeypoor	10	1 333	16,988	11,585	3 868	
Meywar	2	214	66 ⁹	506	180	
Pertabghur	1	25	1 432	110	07	
Jhalra Patun	1	300	4 412	209	175	
Kerowlee	3	277	8 848	103	71	
Kotah	1	120	2 916	310	51	
Marwar	3	251	8 140	3 502	2 507	
Mullanco	1	-	1 020			
Ulwur	4	710	11 617	792	610	
Tonk	1	471	10 337	2 516	491	
Lawa				313	70	
Deolce	1	1 ⁹⁸	1 036	91	1 ⁹⁶	
Khetroe	3	176	3 601	2 163	1 280	
Sirohi	1	148	1,3 ⁹⁷	91 ⁰	1 ⁹⁰	
Aboo	1	67	1 519	92	14	
Anadra	1	7	7 ⁵			
Indurghur	1		1 008		-	
Dholepoor	1		3 6	11	0	
Khairwarra	1		439			
Banswarra	1	1	1 301			
Sambhur	1		300			
Bickaneer	1	No returns				
Public Works Dept	3		8 ⁹⁹			
	57	5,132	1 63 250	35 ⁷⁸³	13 045	

CONCLUSION.

162 During the year every aid has been given me by the several Political Agents in Rajpootana, who, though not mentioned here by name, because circumstances have not required extraordinary action from them, are still deserving of my thanks

163 The most difficult and laborious duty has undoubtedly fallen on Captain T. Cadell, V.C., Political Agent at Ulwur, where he has presided over the State Council with rare tact, ability, and steadiness

164. Captain Bradford's settlement of Khetreo is also deserving of much commendation, he having without interfering guided the State of Jeypoor to adopt a conciliatory and kind policy towards its feudatory, which promises the best results.

165. Major Carnell's operations on the Sirohi and Marwar border were carried out with much judgment and talent, and with a complete knowledge of the races with whom he had to deal.

166. Lieutenant Abbott, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, has received the acknowledgments of Government for his boundary settlement. He has also been very useful in superintending the Court of Vakeels, and in assisting in the Ajmere and miscellaneous work.

167. Captain Ridgeway, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, since he joined has assisted me willingly and efficiently.

168. Lieutenant-Colonel Forlong, Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, has a large and extensive office to manage, which he has conducted with much ability and energy. My acknowledgments are due to this officer.

169. Dr. Moore's able performance of his duties I have already mentioned when speaking of the Dispensaries.

Part I.

*Account of Appropriation and Outlay on Public Works, Imperial, in the
Rajpootana Province for the Year 1870-71.*

	Grant as per Budget Orders	Outlay	DIFFERENCE	
			Outlay less than grant	Outlay more than grant
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	P.
ORIGINAL WORKS				
<i>Ordinary</i>				
Military .	3,00,000	3,32,479	27,571	
Agricultural		3,367		3,367
Civil Buildings	25,000	37,800		7,300
Communications	1,60,000	1,86,123		6,123
Miscellaneous Public Improvement		335		335
	5,65,000	5,54,400	10,540	
REPAIRS				
<i>Ordinary</i>				
Military	30,000	31,695		4,695
Agricultural	1,00,000	20,374	79,426	
Civil Buildings	5,000	8,309		3,309
Communications	20,000	35,558		15,558
Miscellaneous Public Improvement				
	1,55,000	1,07,166	57,834	
<i>Establishment</i>				
Agricultural Extraordinary				
Other services	1,25,000	1,97,728		72,728
	1,25,000	1,97,728		72,728
<i>Tools and Plant</i>				
Agricultural Extraordinary				
Other services	5,000	4,558	118	
	5,000	4,558	118	
Profit and loss		30		30
Total	8,00,000	8,00,000		0
Less decrease in stock		997	997	
Grand Total Public Works Proper	8,00,000	8,12,563	12,563	

(Sd) J C BLOOMER, Colonel,
Offg Agent, Govt.-Genl

Outlay on Works from Contribution and Local Funds.

PARTICULARS.	Amount of Contribution.	Outlay	Less	More
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LOCAL FUNDS				
ORIGINAL WORKS.				
<i>Communications</i>				
Agra and Ahmedabad Road Foker Link ..	3,200	3,200
Total Communications ..	3,200	3,200
Total Original Works ..	3,200	3,200
REPAIRS				
<i>Communications</i>				
Agra and Ahmedabad Road, Ajmere and Secundergarh Link ..	1,076	1,553	..	282
Total of Estimates not exceeding Rupees 2,500 ..	535	134	421	..
Total Communications ..	2,161	2,022	139	..
Total Repairs ..	2,161	2,022	139	..
Total Local Funds ..	5,461	5,222	139	..
CONTRIBUTIONS				
<i>Civil Buildings</i>				
Dwelling house for Customs Department at Sambhur ..	9,200	4,417	4,783	..
Temporary shelter for troops located at ditto ..	5,000	3,312	1,688	..
Total Civil Buildings ..	14,200	7,729	6,471	..
<i>COMMUNICATIONS.</i>				
<i>Agra and Ahmedabad Road</i>				
Marwar 1st Section ..	57,655	11,013	9476	..
Ditto 2nd Ditto ..		13,103		
Ditto 3rd Ditto ..		8,152		
Improving DAK Bungalows at Soojit, Dhola and Palee
and New Inspection Bungalow at Palee		
Five DAK Bungalows through Marwar	5,756
<i>Mhow and Nusserabad Road.</i>				
1st or Meywar Section from Kharee River to Bheelwarra ..	63,500	20,533	9476	..
3rd, 4th, and 5th Sections from Bheelwarra to Seindia a front ..		34,472		
Oodeypoor Link from Manjerwas to Nambhaur ..		8,510		
Total Communications ..	1,06,977	97,521	9,456	..
Total Original Works ..	1,21,207	1,05,233	15,974	..
REPAIRS				
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
Total of Estimates not exceeding Rupees 2,500 ..	1,300	1,300
Total Civil Buildings ..	1,300	1,300
Total Repairs ..	1,300	1,300
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Charges for Establishment on Marwar Sections of the Agra and Ahmedabad Road ..	7,578	7,578
Charges for Establishment on Meywar Section of the Mhow and Nusserabad Road ..	14,932	14,932
Charges for Establishment for Sambhur Lake Buildings ..	700	700
Total Establishment ..	23,210	23,210
Total Contributions ..	1,46,037	1,28,543	17,494	..

Form No. 68A

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1870-71, to accompany the Administration Report of the Rajpootana Province for that year.

DETAILS	TOTAL FOR EACH STATION			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total
MILITARY	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
<i>Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops</i>						
Nusseerabad	172 838	11 174	186 012			
Neemuch	1 17 680	4 9 6	1 22 648	2 90 518	18 140	3 08 658
<i>Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops</i>						
Nusseerabad	6 107		6 107			
Erinpoora	10 064		10 064	15 171		15,171
<i>General Cantonment Works and Roads</i>						
Deolee	644		644			
Neemuch	5 192	2 904	8 156	5 830	2,004	8 500
<i>Hill Sanatoria</i>						
Levelling portions of Taraghur Hill	264		264	264		264
<i>Minor Works under Rupees 2 500</i>						
Nusseerabad	14,453	11 500	25 9 0			
Neemuch	6 183	1 0 4	7 410			
Erinpoora		437	437			
Aherwarra		400	400	20 640	13 501	34 231
Total Military, Rs	33 0 49	34 9 35	3 67 124	33 2 99	31 655	7 67 1 14
AGRICULTURAL						
Bala Reservoir	6 7		6 7			
Makewallee Tank Extension	238		238			
Devutan Tank		251	251			
Theekrana Tank		10 9	10 9			
Kussurpoora Tank		10 4	10 4			
Halcewassi Tank		1 213	1 213			
Hullee 1 Ichoree Tank		811	811			
Cheela Barra Tank		15 2	15 2			
Siama Jurga Tank		1 050	1 050			
Heera Barra Tank		15 4	15 4			
Jawaja Tank		1 350	1 350			
Juswuntpoora Tank		113	113			
<i>Total of Estimates not exceeding Rupees 2,500</i>						
Ajmere Irrigation	2,502	10 614	13 170	3,300	20 5 4	23 914
Total Agricultural Rs						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
<i>Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice</i>						
Ajmere Jail Extension	9 000		9 000			
Kekree and Gocla Police Station	1 903		1 903			
Munglawa ditto ditto	1,544		1,544			
Cheerul ditto ditto	150		150			
Todai ur Telcel and Police outpost	40		40	12 733		12 733
Carried over				12 733		12 733

Form No 68A—(Continued)

DETAILS.	TOTAL FOR EACH STATION			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS		
	Original Works	Repairs.	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Brought forward				1° 733		12 733
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>						
Nusseerabad Protestant Church	3 211		3,211	3,211		3 °11
<i>Educational.</i>						
Ajmere College for Native Students	9 856		9 856	9,856		9 5 6
<i>Other Services</i>						
Ajmere Residency or Circuit House		3,172	3 °72		3 772	3 772
Total of Estimates not exceeding Rspees 2,500						
Nusseerabad	1,535	2 °09	3 °35			
Ajmere Road	68	2°0	2°0			
Prinpnora	3,3°°	1 70°	5 0°4			
Jaypoor	911	166	1 0°7			
Osdeypoor	509		509			
Neen such	50	70	90			
Ajmere		10	10			
Bhanwar		169	169	6,406	4 537	10 943
Total Civil Buildings, Rs	22,°06	8,309	40 515	5°°06	8,309	40 515
<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>						
<i>Agra and Ahmedabad Road</i>						
"	11,339	1 °45	13 294			
"	397	2 981	3,368			
"	218	5 °93	5,411			
"	9°53					
"	51,4 °	3 017	41,345			
"	2°31		2,731			
"	7°66		7 566			
"	4 850		4 850			
"	1,3°8		1,3°8			
<i>Links of the Agra and Ahmedabad Road</i>						
Munglacawass Link	7 000		7 000			
Nusseerabad Link		3 5°7	3,8°7			
Link Bungalow at Munglacawass	252		25°			
Repairs to the unfinished portion of the Munglacawass Link	6,342		6,34°	63 40°	17 063	1 00,525
<i>Mhow and Nusseerabad Road</i>						
Meywar 1st Section	9,2,56		9,2,56			
Meywar 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Sections	25 419		25 419			
Completion of the Ajmere section from 2½ mile-post	1 945	4,994	6,939			
Bridge No VI	5°00		5°00			
Bridge No X	4,3°0		4,3°0			
Dak Bungalow at Suthana	°69		°69	50,545	4,994	55,545
Carried over				1,54,010	22,067	1,56 077

The medical duties of Oodeypoor have been conducted by Doctor Cunningham, an officer of great ability, and who takes deep interest in his profession and works with much zeal

Conservancy

16 The town of Oodeypoor is very dirty indeed, and requires more attention to its cleanliness than is bestowed upon it by the Durbar. I have brought the matter under notice several times, and a small tax is now to be levied on each house to support a conservancy establishment, but the measure is not popular, and the Durbar officials take but little interest in such measures. The main street is kept tolerably clean, but the lanes of the city are exceedingly filthy and the quarter inhabited by the Bories is the worst of all.

17 The city of Oodeypoor is well supplied with water from the large lake that laves the entire length of the western walls of the city, but for the last four or five years the water in the lake has been very low, little rain having fallen in the direction of the feeder to it, and I fear the consequence will be that there will be a great deal of sickness during the hot weather.

Rain

18 The rain fall has been 27 inches. The Oodeypoor lake did not fill during the past year. The crops have not been very good during the past year, and the northern portion of the territory was devastated by the locusts.

Road

19 The Oodeypoor Durbar concluded its payment for the construction of the Meywar portion of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad Road, amounting to Rupees 1,80,000. In 1866 I induced the Maharana of Oodeypoor to agree to pay this sum towards the construction of this road. This grant was strongly opposed by some of the Durbar officials on the ground that the road in question was merely a military road connecting our two stations of Neemuch and Nusseerabad. It in no way benefitted the trade of Meywar, as it did not open any outlet to the coast and but a very small portion of it went through the Khalsa possessions of the Oodeypoor Durbar, but through the Jighredar's estates who paid a mere nominal revenue, and if any benefit were derived by the country it would not be gained by the Durbar. There was no gainsaying the arguments used, but as I pressed the matter the grant was given.

20 The Oodeypoor Durbar five years ago completed the road in the direction of Neemuch and the link line to Neembaheri, 25 miles in length, is under construction. It is to be hoped that this link line will be shortly completed, as the scales for the weighment of opium now open at Oodeypoor attract a great deal of traffic from the Neemuch direction, and it is important to have the road open if it be only to have it properly protected which cannot be done now, as there is no saying what line merchants will traverse.

21 The road from Oodeypoor towards Kherwarrah is progressing slowly. The work received a check owing to the bursting of a bund which carried away a bridge, and there has been great delay owing to the length of time that has been taken up in building a bridge over a deep

chasm. The works are carried out slowly as the country is very hilly, but they are going on and attract my constant attention. It is very desirable to have a good road between Oodeypoor and the Railway terminus at Ahmedabad, and I press the work on as much as possible. This road is being superintended by Mr. Williams, a very able officer under the orders of the Durbar, and is being done very solidly and well and will be a first-class road.

Railways

22 It is a matter of great regret to find that the scheme of carrying on the Railway from Ajmere to Khundwah should still be in contemplation. There can be little doubt in the minds of those who have local experience that it is a grave mistake. It must be conceded that the line from Agra to Ajmere and thence to Bombay is essentially a trunk line, which will eventually be the great line of communication between the North Western Provinces and Bombay, and, therefore, to make this line detour to Indore and Khundwah instead of taking it direct to one of the termini of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway at Ahmedabad or Wassund, is sheer retrogression. Mr. Francis Mathew, the able Chief Resident Engineer of that line, has conclusively shown the saving in time and distance that would be effected were a direct line carried from Ajmere through Oodeypoor to Wassund or Ahmedabad. The line from Ajmere to Indore can at best be viewed as a link line, whereas the line direct to Bombay would be essentially a trunk line.

23 It may be confidently predicted that Ajmere will one day be a great focus of our Railway system, for it can be easily foreseen that at no distant date the requirements of the age will demand a Railway from Ajmere to Kurrachee, which place will eventually be the starting point of all our mails for Europe, supposing that the Euphrates line of Railway be ever carried out.

24 The School progresses and a large number of scholars learn English, altogether there are 337 boys and 20 girls attending the School. It is supervised by Mr. Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent, in addition to his other duties.

International Court

25 The International Court of Meywar has disposed of 123 cases during the current year. This Court labours under the disadvantage of not having a separate establishment for the conduct of its duties, and the work devolves on the Agency Moonshee. The working of the Court is as below —

Cases remaining on 1st April 1896	Cases admitted during the year	Total	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining	Appealed against	Decision upheld	Reversed	Remaining in appeal
0	13	14	14	31	7	1		6

26 The tributes of the States under this Agency have been duly collected.

The medical duties of Oodeypoor have been performed by Cunningham, an officer of great ability, in his profession and works with much zeal.

Conservancy

16. The town of Oodeypoor is very much more in need of attention to its cleanliness than is bestowed on it. It has brought the matter under notice several times, but no tax can be levied on each house to support a conservancy measure is not popular, and the Durbar is opposed to such measures. The main street and the lanes of the city are exceedingly filthy and the drainage is the worst of all.

17. The city of Oodeypoor is watered by a large lake that lives the entire length of the city, but for the last four or five years the water has been low, little rain having fallen in the district. I fear the consequence will be that the water will be used during the hot weather.

Rain

18. The rain-fall has been 27 inches during the past year. The crop is a good one, but the past year, and the northern portion of the district is infested with locusts.

Revenue

19. The Oodeypoor Durbar has refused to grant a portion of the Meywar portion of the revenue, amounting to Rupees 1,80,000. The Durbar has refused to agree to pay this grant. This grant was strongly opposed on the ground that the road in question is the main ground for our two stations of Neemuch and Abo, and that the trade of Meywar, as it is called, is a very small portion of it. The Durbar has refused to pay the Oodeypoor Durbar, but the revenue is nominal, and if it is not gained by the Durbar, it is used, but as I pressed the matter, it was refused.

20. The Oodeypoor Durbar has refused to pay the direction of Neemuch, the length, is under construction, and is shortly completed, and it is important that the Oodeypoor Durbar should be properly protected, and the line merchants will be benefited.

21. The Durbar has refused to pay the slowly. The Durbar has refused to pay the slowly. The Durbar has refused to pay the slowly.

30. The Maharana of Oodeypoor was well pleased, not only with his reception at the Durbar, but also with the courtesy and high distinction with which Lord Mayo treated him. Calm, proud, dignified, and courteous himself, he could thoroughly appreciate the high bearing of Her Majesty's representative, and for some time afterwards it was apparent from continual allusions to the subject that His Highness had been most favourably impressed with the meeting, and that his loyalty had been increased and strengthened by it.

31. When I went out to receive the Rajana of Jhalra Patun on his entry into Ajmere, he begged me to use my influence with the Maharana of Oodeypoor to receive him whilst there. He sent me also two or three verbal messages, and Captain Muir spoke to me about it. I communicated with the Maharana on the subject, but there was evidently some opposition on the part of the chief Sardars in regard to the meeting. On the day of the Maharana's departure I again brought the matter under his notice. I pointed out to him that many years previously the ancestor of the Rajana of Jhalra Patun (Zahm Sing) had been created a Raja by the British Government, but that hitherto none of the Rajas of Rajpootana had recognized him in the light of a Raja, and that one and all had ignored his right to be seated on their guddies and received as an equal, and I told him that I looked to him as the Chief in Rajpootana to set a proper example and to acknowledge the Rajana as a Raja when the British Government had done so. His Highness, when the matter was put before him in this light, at once promised to receive the Rajana at Nusscribad, and he was seated on the gудdee and received the honors due to a Raja. Prior to the visit, however, Captain Muir and the Jhallawar officials were anxious that I should be present at the Durbar, but this I positively declined, as I considered the acknowledgment should lose half its force if it were supervised by a British officer, and I wished the act to be entirely spontaneous so as to have full effect. Some of the Meywar Sardars stupidly opposed the Rajana of Jhallawar's being received by the Maharana of Oodeypoor on a basis of equality, on the ground that it exalted him above them.

32. The Maharana of Oodeypoor is full of vitality and good feeling towards us. He is, however, fettered by prejudices which we are apt to regard lightly, but which he, as the temporal and spiritual head of the Hindoos, and the incarnation of Hindoo religious sentiment, cannot for a moment despise. He is enlightened and intelligent, and as he grows in years will, I trust, perfect the administration of his country, which seems now so solicitous to improve, but progress is slow in this conservative State, and it is often wearisome to watch its torpid development, and the corruption of the official class increases the difficulty to be contended with.

33. During the disturbances of 1857 the Meywar Durbar remained true to its allegiance to the British Government but its conduct was but scantily acknowledged. One of the fugitives from Deemuch is writing on the subject observes as follows, &c. —

"The conduct of the Oodeypoor Durbar at this crisis was beyond all praise. The Rana appears to have entered heart and soul into our cause, indeed, had it not been for his loyalty to the British Government and co-operation with the authorities, there is no saying what might have been the aspect of affairs in Rajpootana at the present time."

Jail

31 The number of prisoners confined in the Oodeypoor Jail was 84, the average rate of sickness 53 per cent there were two deaths in the course of the year

PURTABGURH

35 This petty principality, which is about 50 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 20 to 30 miles, is situated on the south eastern border of Rajpootana, immediately south of Neemuch. It is the gem of all these territories, and is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. One traverses through a vast corn field interspersed with poppies, from where you enter it in the north to where you leave it on the south. This Durbar pays a tribute of Rupees 56,887-12 annually to Maharaja Holkar, which we collect and pay to him. The yearly revenue of the territory is said to be Rupees 2,88,992 8 9, but I consider this estimate to be rather low. The young Maharawat Oodey Sing is inclined to be rather extravagant and has managed to get into debt. I have had to speak to him on this subject, and he now assures me that measures have been adopted to rectify this. He is very intelligent and active, and is the only Chief in Rajpootana whom I have known to thoroughly attend to his Police arrangements, and it is not an uncommon thing for him to go personally to the spot where a crime has been committed and to pursue dacoits himself. There is no doubt that his Police arrangements are excellent, and that there is more general order and law in Purtabgurrh than in the other States subordinate to this Agency. I also in conversation with the common people found that the Maharawat was very much loved and revered by them, and is, in fact, looked upon quite as a friend, which is a pretty good index of his management.

BANSWARRA

36 I append the Report* of Mr Framjee Bheeljee, Assistant to the Political Agent, Meywar, on the affairs of Banswarra, and also a Report of the administration of the same.

* No 61, dated 4th May 1871

an opportunity of visiting the Maharawat in a very recent, one, that the Rao of Kooshulgurrh has been made independent of Banswarra, and the other that an additional tribute has been imposed. Personally, the Maharawat is very intelligent and clever, and he lost no opportunity of impressing on me the fact that he had been the scapegoat of his Minister, Kotharee Kesree Singh, he also brought to notice that an equally false complaint had been made by the Rao of Kooshulgurrh against himself, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Macleenzie had rejected to this effect, but that he had been punished and that no notice had been taken of the conduct of the Rao of Kooshulgurrh.

37 The Maharawat has promised to do all he can to introduce reforms and ameliorate the condition of his wild people, but he dislikes the supervision now exercised in his affairs. Mr Framjee Bheeljee's Report shows that there has been considerable improvement in Banswarra, and that officer has applied himself to his task of reform with zeal and diligence. The conduct of the Rao of Kooshulgurrh is complained of

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

not only by Mr Framjee Bheekajee, but also by the British officers, Major Cadell and Captain Bannerman, who are or were located on his immediate frontier. The Thakoor Rutton Sing, of Ghurree, is also very remiss in not surrendering offenders when demanded by the British authorities on his border, however, I trust that our intervention in affairs in Banswarra will be attended with good result.

38 I beg to append Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson's report on the Doongurpoor State, which will, perhaps, be viewed as satisfactory. The Maharawal is very intelligent, and, from what I could observe, is earnestly desirous of improving the administration of his country.

39 Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson has also transmitted his Report No 101P, dated 16th May 1871, on the superintendence of the hilly tracts and the Meywar Bheel Corps. His remarks regarding the Muggra Hakim are worthy of consideration, and will be brought under the notice of the Durbar. The Report having reached me this day * will be my excuse for not sending

* 20th May 1871
in my Report sooner

RECEIPTS	Rs a p	Rs a p	EXPENDITURE	Rs a p	Rs a p
Khalsa land revenue	1 09,500 0 3		Tribute paid through the British Government	2 000 0 0	
"Seewal Juma," tax on wood grass &c	0 01 10 0		Pay of troops &c	63 391 7 6	
"Allaree" spirituous liquor	2 517 0 0		Reevant Khurch as follows --		
"Dan," Customs collections	25 203 0 0		Hat Khurch or private purse presents, charity horse and elephants expenses	00 183 1 6	
Income from Mills	1 013 11 0		Dultar Khurch &c., &c	87 197 5 9	
Call fees, fees, nuzzaras &c.	46 006 10 6		Kother khurch granary	5 595 9 0	
Miscellaneous income rent &c.	0 559 0 0		Purchase of articles &c	1 91 099 0 9	
Amount recovered on account of outstanding balances for the past years	23 111 5 0		Public works	87 0 0	
Amount borrowed from Bankers during the year	51 531 14 0		Miscellaneous expenses such as horse shoe nails grass &c., &c	22 084 13 0	
			Dispensary	653 4 0	
			Outstanding balances	19 734 20 0	
			Interest and discounts	34 557 5 9	
			Discounts	004 3 0	
					3 96 689 11 9
Total Salumaseo Rupees		3 96,689 11 9	Total Salumaseo Rupees		3 96 689 11 9

(Sd) J P NIXON, Lieut-Col,
Political Agent, Meywar

Abstract of Criminal Cases filed and disposed of in the Foydaree Adawlut at Purlabgurh, during the Sumbut Year 1926.

Cases admitted	72
Cases disposed of	42
Cases remaining	30

(Sd) J. P. NIXON, Lieut -Col,
Political Agent, Meywar.

No 101P, dated Khairwarrah, 16th May 1871

From—LIEUT COL F L MACKESON, Officiating Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar,

To—LIEUT -COL J P NIXON, Political Agent, Meywar

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report on the Hilly Tracts of Meywar for the year 1870-71. Having only received charge on the 15th March 1871, it will not contain such full information as I should wish to furnish to Government

2 In last year's Report it was brought to notice that some Bheel Pals having been punished by the Durbar, the result was most satisfactory, and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction had been entrusted to two separate individuals. This is a return to the old system of that, under the order placed two Naibs or Assistants, one for civil and the other for criminal offences, the Muggra Hakim to be the responsible person. The effect arising from the coercion of these Bheel villages seems to have died out, and they are now beginning again to disturb the peace of the country, this I dare say has been partly brought about by the indolence of Mirza Rubeem Beg, the criminal officer, who seldom seems to settle any cases, and I have many outstanding ones to which as yet I have not received any answer. The Civil-Officer, Pundit Anund Rao, I have not seen. He seems to be independent of the Muggra Hakim.

3 The Panchayet between Meywar and the Mahee Kanta was superintended by myself and Captain Phillips, Assistant Political Agent, Mahee Kanta. The proceedings of the same were satisfactorily brought to a conclusion about the 30th November 1870, Meywar having to pay the Mahee Kanta Rupees 2,270-13 as compensation for unsettled claims since the last meeting in 1866.

4 The fort of Wulleecha on the border between Guzerat and Meywar, in a very inaccessible country, should be put in good order, it is much dilapidated.

Harvests

5 The rain crop (mukhoi) Indian-corn was very good, that is, what was sown at the beginning of June came to full perfection, the rainfall being abundant for June and July. The corn sown later did not come to anything, remaining stunted for the want of rain. For the same reason the yield from the rice crops was not good. The hot-weather crops of grain and wheat, and other cereals, came to maturity, and the outturn was good for the quantity sown. But the want of rain in August and

September caused many places to be left uncultivated. The price of gram last year at this season was —

	Sears	Ohattal's	per Government Rupee	
Wheat	14	11		
Barley	20	0		
Mukko	17	8	"	"
Oorud	12	8	"	"
Gram	18	0	"	"
Rice	7	8	"	"

Present price current is —

Wheat	15	0	"	"
Barley	7	8	"	"
Mukko	28	2	"	"
Oorud	15	10	"	"
Rice	8	2	"	"
Gram	19	0	"	"

General health

6 The general health of the district has on the whole been good, although the variations of temperature have been fluctuating, the heat was very great during all November, both day and night. We have had little or any cold weather to speak of, there has been no serious sickness, but about a month back several men of the Bheel Corps died from what is called Guzerattea *rogue*, a description of affection of chest or lungs. The disease seemed to be more prevalent than usual in the district, which is never entirely free from it.

7 It was noted in the 8th paragraph of last year's Report that a dispensary had been established in the station a building is now being erected to receive male and female patients. It was commenced by my predecessor, Colonel Mackenzie, who had the foundation dug before he left for England. I have to carry out his wishes. The funds being scarce, much of the labour is performed by the sepoy's of the Meywar Bheel Corps. I do not myself think many Bheels of the country about will avail themselves of the medical advantages offered to them, but I dare say time may break down their prejudices against our medical treatment.

Meteorological Observations

8 A Statement of meteorological observations taken for this year and for the previous 17 years from 1853 is as follows —

	Mean temperature of the year	Hottest month and its average	Coldest month and its mean	Mean daily range	Extreme daily range	Total rainfall	Number of days rain fell
1870	79.19	May 93.08	January 63.3	14.87		55.15	50
Average of years 1853 to 1869	78.66	May 93.48	January 61.67	14.21		55.43	51.71
1870	Direction of prevailing wind N. E. to S. E. W.						

Bhoomia Chiefs

9 In last year's Report it was stated that an efficient Karmdar had been appointed to manage the estate of the Para Chief, under the supervision of the Political Superintendent. I am happy to be able to state that this management has had most beneficial results, and the revenue of this petty Chiefship has been greatly increased. Formerly, about Rupees 10,000 was the revenue, now, from Returns received for the last six months, it appears that it has increased to Rupees 15,000 yearly, this will further improve.

10 The estate of Chance is also well managed by its Chief, and its revenue has been increasing since 1867.

11 With reference to the Chiefship of Jawas, I am sorry to say that the Rao, its head, is a person of dissipated habits, about 25 years of age, of weak turn of mind. The state is about to be resorted to for its better management. Looking out for a competent and good manager, who, under my supervision, will every six months show the expenditure and receipts of the estate, which in most places is well cultivated, and if the Revenue Returns were looked to would in time nearly double the same. As it is now, the Jawas Rao spends his time in dissipation and his constitution is greatly impaired. He pays no attention whatsoever to business, and every one about him preys upon him.

I hope to be able next year to forward a more satisfactory account of the condition of this petty Chiefship.

Meywar Bheel Corps

12 The Major General commanding Northern Division of the Army, Bombay, came to review the corps on the 26th of March, and the corps, as it has always done in former years, bore out the high character it has always enjoyed from the time it was first raised in 1841 until the present time.

Last year no confidential reports were sent into Government, but a letter was received from the Inspecting Officer to the effect that he had seen a great deal to admire and nothing to find fault with.

Major General Sir F. I. Russell K.C.S.I., on inspecting the corps this year, expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which the corps performed its evolutions, and intimated his intention of making a favourable report upon it to the Commander in Chief, Bombay.

He suggested that the officers should be instructed in the sword exercise, and that the Regiment should be taught the shelter, French and pit exercise. These, I think, could be dispensed with, for the Regiment is but an irregular one, and not expected to learn all that Line Regiments do, although equaling them in their drill and steadiness on parade.

No 100P dated Khairwarra 16th May 1871

From—LIEUT COLONEL F. L. MACKESON Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts Meywar,

To—LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. P. NIXON Political Agent, Meywar

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report on the Doongurpoor State for the year 1870-71

2 His Highness the Maharawal of Doongurpoor has apparently great interest in the State, and is greatly aided by his Minister. He, I understand, is the Maharawal of Doongurpoor, which had fallen into, as you may call it, ruins, he has during the past year continued these repairs, and in this and other improvements has expended, as stated by the Kamdars, about Rupees 25,000 to 30,000. Not having been able to verify this expenditure, it must be taken for granted that it has been so expended.

Administration of justice

3 The new arrangement for the carrying on of the Criminal and Civil Courts at Doongurpoor, the capital, still continues. I am not myself a believer in it as the best plan, but it seems to have answered very well up to the present time. As far as I can learn, all the Jaghiredars and Thakooras in the Doongurpoor State surrender criminals for trial by the Doongurpoor officials. If this change in the administration is steadily and with integrity carried out, as it seems likely to be, it will lead to a more trustworthy administration of justice. Naturally there will be a greater reliance on the justice at the hands of the Kamdars, who are the case. The improved management of Doongurpoor dates from the time of the late Superintendent, Sudder Hoosain, who was appointed by Government to manage the State, and who left it in December 1857. The plan on which he worked and by which he brought the State out of its difficulties has been continued to this day. Its management contrasts very favourably with the way the administration is carried on in the adjoining Hilly Tracts of Merwar under the official called the Muggra Hakim. The border is better looked to, and complaints from Guzerat are far fewer answered by the Doongurpoor officials than by those in charge of the Hilly Tracts from Oodeypoor.

4 The International Punchayet between Doongurpoor and the Malhee Kantra was held last November, and instead of Doongurpoor paying to Malhee Kantra, it received the sum of Rupees 3½ in compensation for unsettled claims from 1866. This of itself shows that the management of the State must be in good hand.

Harvests

5 The rain crops have been on the whole good, the first sowings coming to full maturity favoured by the good falls of rain in June and July. Rice and the later sowings of Indian corn suffered a good deal from the scarcity of rain in August and September. The cold weather crops of grain, wheat, and barley are very good. The only drawback is that, on account of paucity of rain, as stated above, a good deal of land was left uncultivated.

The rates of grain are as follows —

	<i>Scarc Clutch</i>	
Wheat	13	8 per Imperial Rupee
Gram	15	0 do.
Rice	9	0 do.
Ghee	1	3 do.
Milk	20	0 do.
Barley	15	0 do.

Revenue

6 The receipts for Sumbut 1926 are stated as Rupees 1,34,821 9 3, expenditure, Rupees 1,45,113 6 3 This shows a yearly deficit of about Rupees 50,000, more or less covered by receipts from different sources not fixed, such as muzzerrans, fines and lapses of property to the State Last year a deficit of Rupees 66,810 occurred, more or less covered by incomes as above stated This year it has been less, and the Kamdars state that they are endeavouring yearly to decrease the same This year it is less by Rupees 16,151

As far as I am aware the State is not embarrassed, although the Kamdars have it that the State is in debt, and that the disbursements exceed the revenue, and that it is with difficulty that they make both ends meet

General health

7 No cholera has visited the city or district, but a disease called Guzeratee *roque* and another called *kool* or *kuck* has been very prevalent it is fatal in its consequences, and more than 500 people have fallen victims to its effects It is some disease of the chest or lungs

Trade

8 In the month of February the Bunneshur Fair was held It was very well attended, traders coming from Bombay and Guzerat, also from Rutlam, Pertabghur, and Jowra as well as from Jeypoor and Palce They brought piece-goods of sorts for sale, worth, according to the accounts, Rupees 1,75,300, other merchandise, such as glass-ware, copper and iron pots and pans, cotton grain of sorts and a miscellaneous assortment of articles, which are freely disposed of amongst the inhabitants of those out-of-the-way tracts Including cattle and horses the value of the above was—

	Rs 1,22 245
Total worth of property exhibited for sale	„ 3,00,245
Amount of goods sold	„ 2,20,030
Total of unsold goods	Rs 73 315

The above are the amounts shown by the Doongurpoor authorities I myself have never attended the Bunneshur fair and cannot even form a guess at the amount brought or sold Last year's sales amounted to Rupees 1,35,025, a detachment of the Meywar Bhel Corps attended during the time the fair lasted for the preservation of order

I am happy to say that no disturbance of any kind took place Holding this fair had been discontinued for many years About seven years back it was again revived, and from the reports seems to be annually progressing very favourably

No 61 dated Banswarra 11th May 1871

From—MR FRAMJEE BHEEKJEE Assistant Political Agent Meywar on Special Duty at Banswarra

To—COLONEL J P NIXON Political Agent Meywar

I HAVE the honor to submit my Report on the administration of the Banswarra State for the past year, with accounts, &c, of the State for the Sumbut year 1926 (from 10th July 1869 to 28th June 1870)

Finance

2 I append a Statement, marked A, of the receipts and disbursements, showing an excess of expenditure over income of Rupees 20,208 2 6. This excess is owing to the increased amount of the tribute, Rupees 15,000, paid for the first time in Sumbhut year 1926 and other extraordinary expenses incurred during that year, *etc.*, the Maharawal's trip to Boredna, in Guzerat, in March 1870, and the building of a house for the Assistant Political Agent, &c.

3 I do not place much confidence in the correctness of the accounts rendered. They are evidently made out to show that the State is poor.

4 It is remarkable that a single rupee has not been realized from the outstanding balances of the past years, whereas, in Sumbhut year 1925, Rupees 10,310 were recovered on account of these balances. Besides this a lump sum of Rupees 63,515 2 3 has been inserted as miscellaneous expenditure, a detail of which was called for, but the Kamdar has not furnished it yet.

5 The old debt, amounting to Rupees 52,922 7-6, together with the sum of Rupees 20,208, shown in the account current as borrowed in 1926, the Minister promises to liquidate from the outstanding balances of Rupees 79,763 8 6, and from the anticipated surplus under the new arrangement. A large portion of these balances is said to be irrecoverable.

6 From the time of my arrival here I took every opportunity of pressing on the Maharawal the necessity of reducing the expenditure as much as possible, and with my endeavours, supported by the receipt of Colonel Brooke's letter No 211P, dated 17th June 1870, forwarded with your letter No 206, of 30th idem, I succeeded, in September last, in effecting a reduction of Rupees 24,800 in the State expenditure, and if this reduction be probably carried out, which it will be my duty to watch closely, it is hoped that there will be a surplus in future years.

7 I am of opinion that there is room for further reduction, and I have pointed out to the Maharawal and the Muni several items of expenditure capable of curtailment, but neither His Highness nor the Minister is inclined to do so. However, on favourable opportunity offering, I will not lose sight of the matter.

Harvest

8 There was copious rain fall during the months of July and August, and half of September 1870, but through the failure of a shower or two in the latter part of the season, when they were much needed, the mulberry and rice crops suffered greatly and yielded three fourths of the average outturn. The rubber crops of 1870 were tolerably good, and the spring crops just harvested are not so favourable, as it is said it will yield less than three fourths of the outturn of the last harvest.

For Government
in a letter
of Mr Tolson

For coarse	10 to 10 50 cers
Wheat	20
For	5
Mukker	55

9 The prices of grain sold in Binswara at the wheat harvest of 1871 are as noted in the margin.

10 During the year under report embankments of five old tanks have been repaired, and seven new wells dug for irrigation purposes

11 The system of contract to the haulers for the collection of revenue has been abolished, and revenues are now collected by the Raj

experiment for two or three years, and thus to encourage the Bheels and others to follow their example

Force

12 I beg to append a Statement of the troops, marked B, showing a total of 529 footmen and 10 sowars the former includes Halkaris and others, numbering about sixty men

13 Thirty-four Valabtees have been discharged during the year, and their places filled up by men of the country

Fendatory Chiefs

14 The feud between the Chief and his nobles has not entirely subsided, but I am glad to state that I have succeeded in a great measure in bringing about a reconciliation between the parties

The Thaloors complain of the levy by the Durbar of extra contribution of one-eighth and sometimes one fourth of their fixed tribute, and that they are not treated with the respect due to their ranks and positions I spoke to the Chief on these subjects, and His Highness has since adopted a more conciliatory policy towards them, but with regard to the extra tribute he gave me the same reply as before, that he could not otherwise meet the expenses of the State However, I am hopeful of putting a stop to this irregular exaction as soon as the condition of the State finance would permit

KOOSHULGHUR

15 The Rao of Kooshulghur continues, as you are aware, his contumacious behaviour as before I need hardly say any more about him, as you have been convinced of his conduct when he met you at Gurree in February last

16 Ever since the receipt of Government orders in the Kahngra case, the Rao considers himself entirely independent of Banswarra, and refuses to comply with requisitions relative to the lawful demands of the Durbar He has not as yet gone through the usual form of tendering his annual tribute, as directed by Government in Mr Secretary Seton Karr's letter No 1021, of 22nd July 1869, paragraph 12.

17 I had during my visit to Kooshulghur in February last clearly interpreted to the Rao the orders of Government regarding his relations with the Banswarra Durbar, and impressed upon him the necessity of attending to them, and as you had also personally admonished him when he met you at Gurree, I have hopes that he will change his demeanour

18 He has not as yet attended to your Office orders in making over the 11 pieces of Goolu cloth restored from the Kunjur thieves

19 The affairs of the Rao's estate are entirely left in the hands of his Kamdar, Kadur Bohorah, who is said to be a corrupt official, and the people complain bitterly of his oppression on the ryots

20 Thakoor Oonkar Sing, of Orewarra, one of the first class Tizceemee Sirdars of the State, died in November last. His widow adopted the deceased's nephew, by name Purbut Sing, who was recognized by the Thakoors of this State, but on the plea that Oonkar Sing's succession to Orewarra was irregular, and a near relation of the former Thakoor, Purtab Sing (predecessor of Oonkar Sing), by name Dowlat Sing, having a prior claim, the Durbar sent for Purtab Sing deceitfully to Banswarra and confined him, and placed Dowlat Sing in Orewarra against the wishes of the widow of Oonkar Sing

21 The revenue of Orewarra is Rupees 1,000, and the tribute paid to the State is Rupees 176 annually

Civil and Criminal Courts

22 The duties of the Civil Court are carried on as usual by one Gordhun Dass

23 I am glad to report that there has been a marked improvement in the Criminal Court. The Maharawal has secured the services of an intelligent and able officer as head of the Criminal Department, and ever since his appointment the work of the Fouzdaree Court has been regularly and satisfactorily conducted, but I regret to say that, for want of competent men for outpost duty, reform in the District Police has not been such as would be expected

24 The Maharawal is very desirous of taking the criminal jurisdiction of the whole State into his own hands, and such an arrangement would be of much advantage, but this measure is met with opposition on the part of the Thakoors, who exercise irresponsible powers within their own estates, and passively, if not actively, resist what they conceive an infringement of their rights

25 I beg to append the Statements of Civil and Criminal cases decided during the year, marked C and D

The Bheels of Banswarra

26 I am happy to be able to report that the Bheels of Banswarra have been reclaimed to a certain extent, and crimes are much less than before, but those of the Chulkare (Shergur) district, belonging to Thakoor Rutton Sing, of Gurree, are very turbulent. Constant complaints of their excesses are received from the neighbouring districts of Dabul and Soanhi under Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta, and their surrender demanded by the Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals, and the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, but I regret to notice that the Thakoor of Gurree evades the orders of his Durbar in giving up criminals for trial by the British authorities in Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta. Hence the difficulty of bringing them to subjection

Jail

27 There is no regular Jail in Banswarra. Formerly criminals were confined within the precincts of the Palace, but imprisonment was seldom or never awarded as punishment, and was only inflicted on those who

Durbar desired to coerce or intimidate, but now, under the improved Louzdree system, the number of prisoners have increased, and they have been removed to a place near one of the city gates. I visited this place, and found it unsuited for a prison. I have brought it to the notice of the Chief, and requested him to provide a suitable building for the convicts until a regular Jail is constructed, and His Highness has promised to do so.

Sanitary Reform

The obstacles thrown in the way of introducing the inhabitants of the town, especially by imposing all innovations or new customs, the sanitary state of the place is progressing favourably.

Mint

29 There is no permanently-established Mint in Banswarra, but copper coins are occasionally struck when necessary.

30 In December last the Durbar attempted to establish a Mint for manufacturing silver coin, and during my absence at Oodeypoor struck few rupees of new die as specimen, but the circumstances coming to my knowledge I objected, with your permission, to the establishment of a new Mint, in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 402F, dated 6th October 1870, prohibiting the establishment of new Mints by the Native Chiefs.

Forest

31 The arrangement for the preservation of forest, noticed in my last Report, has not been carried out. This, however, will be done next cold season.

Dispensary

32 This useful institution was established from the 1st of August last, and has worked satisfactorily. 1,940 persons were treated from the time of its establishment to the end of March 1871, at a cost of Rupees 518 15 8. As it will be reported on fully by the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries in Rajpootana, I need not add more on the subject.

Health of the Country

33 The general health of the country was good, except the fever that prevailed during the months of November and December 1870.

Education

34 I cannot speak favourably of this branch. The Vernacular School established last year is not progressing favourably. The Chief takes no interest in imparting education to his subjects although I brought it to his notice on several occasions. The number of boys attending the School varies from 50 to 70 daily.

The Outlaw

35 The outlaw Thakoor, Himmatt Sing, of Gurrah, is at large for the last six years and commits excesses in Banswarra. The Raj troops are unable to apprehend him as he escapes into Meywar and Doongurpoor when pursued, and finds ready asylum there.

Road

36 The Maharawal intends to construct a fair-weather road into his territory towards the Doongurpoor frontier for traffic from Malwa to Guzerat, and it has been marked out for a few miles, and the work will commence after the coming rains

Post Office

37 The experimental Post Office established in August last has failed financially, and it was closed in March last, but the want of one is much felt, and a separate report on the subject will be submitted

Death of the second Son of the Maharawal

38 The second legitimate son of the Maharawal, by name Sadool Sing, referred to in my last Report, died on the 1st June last

Marriage by the Maharawal of a seventh Wife

39 The Maharawal married a seventh Rance at Boedma in this month last year

The Maharawal and his Minister

40 Of the character and disposition of the Maharawal I need not mention anything here, as it has already been reported on by Colonels Hutchinson and Mackenzie in their Reports, copies of which were forwarded to Government by Colonel Kerthinge, V C and C S I, with his despatch No 81P, dated 11th May 1869 His Highness is very friendly to me, and promises to do everything I suggest to him in the way of reform, but I regret to state that he does not keep his promise, and takes no interest What little has been done towards the reform was solely by my constant urging In fact, to deal with him in State matters I found him in iron hand in velvet gloves, but in time I hope matters will go on more smoothly

11 The Minister, Kothree Chumkhal, is, as I before reported, a man of poor abilities, he is also timid by nature and is often intimidated by common Mootsuddes He is much under the influence of one Gunputhal, who is a great favourite of the Maharawal This man, Gunputhal, is a cousin of Uchubhal, who was removed by orders of Government for his baneful influence with the Chief He (the Minister) is always averse to act contrary to the old custom (*kidien dastoor*), however obnoxious it may be, and he tries to keep everything secret from me, so much so that he forbids people from visiting me for fear they may tell me what is going on at the Durbar

12 I beg to append a Statement, marked D, of the Customs collections, amounting to Rupees 31,517-5 0

Appendix A.
Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Banswarra State for Sumbat Year 1026, i.e., from 10th July 1869 to 24th June 1870.

RECEIPTS.	Amount in Salumshabee Rupees.	Total in Salumshabee Rupees.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount in Salumshabee Rupees.	Total in Salumshabee Rupees.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue including Sewal Jumma and Tribute	133 0 5 12 0	3 0 0 0 10 0 26 04 2 6	Trial due to the British Government	50 0 0 0 0	21 003 12 6 21 003 12 6
Customs Collections	31 317 5 0 0		Charity	9 0 0 0 0	
Abkaree	2 0 3 4 0 0		Charity Troops (Subordinate)	9 0 0 0 0	
Fines	7 0 4 0 0 0		Kothar Khaura (Granary)	9 0 0 0 0	
Nuzeranna	4 0 0 15 0 0		Miscellaneous expenses on account of the Mal amwals	50 0 4 10 0 0	
Pets of the Civil Court	4 0 0 10 0 0	3 0 0 0 10 0 26 04 2 6	Expenses incurred on trip to Boredara	63 315 2 3 3	21 003 12 6 21 003 12 6
Fines, &c., levied by the Criminal Court	2 103 11 6 0		Buildings expenses	9 0 25 0 0 0	
Director's Income	8 0 0 1 6 0		Remissions to the Zemindars and Jachiredars	15 0 0 2 5 0 0	
Total Salumshabee Rs.		217,963 12 6	Total Salumshabee Rupees		
Deficit					

(Sd) **FRANJEE BHEENAJEE,**
Asstt. Political Agent.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCES

	Rs. a. p.
Balance of previous years	65 713 6 0
Amount of receipts during the year 1026	1 00 10 0
Realized during the year	2 03 0 0 0
Chhoot remissions	1 53,530 3 3
Balance remaining at the close of Sumbat year 1026	1 51,043 13 0 3
	1 51,043 13 0 3
	1 0 0 0 0

Appendix B.

Statement of Troops maintained by the Bansuarra State

	Velacettes	Muckranes	Natives of the country	Total.	Grand total
Jemadars	3	4	9	16	569 *
Duffadars	5	3	9	17	
Sepoys	90	24	382	496	
Sowars			40	40	

* N B —Including Halkaras, Singers, and Rough Riders, numbering 60

(Sd)

FRAMJEE BHEEKARJI,

Asstt Political Agent

Appendix C.

Statement of Civil Cases instituted, decided, and pending in the Dewanny Court of Bansuarra, for Sumbut year 1926 (10th July 1869 to 28th June 1870)

No of cases instituted including balance of previous year	No of cases decided	Remaining at the end of the year	
79	60	19	

(Sd)

FRAMJEE BHEEKARJI,

Asstt Political Agent

Appendix D.

Statement of Criminal Cases instituted, decided, and pending in the Fouzdaree Court of Bansuarra, for Sumbut year 1926 (10th July 1869 to 28th June 1870)

No of cases instituted including balance of previous years	No of cases decided	Remaining at the end of the year	
224	119	105	

(Sd)

FRAMJEE BHEEKARJI,

Asstt. Political Agent

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Appendix E.

Statement of Customs Duty collected on Goods in the Banswarra State, during the Sumbat year 1926

No	Names of Articles	Quantity of goods in Bullock load Pothee weighing 5 maunds each (Government weight).	Amount of duty.
			Rs a p
1	Grain—		
	From Bagur (Banswarra territory) to Malwa	17 000	10 647 0 0
	Ditto ditto ditto to Guzerat and Meywar	14 000	8 312 8 0
	Ditto Doongurpoor to Malwa	22 000	4 025 0 0
2	Grice—		
	From Bagur to Malwa	607	6 06 4 0
3	Kirkool, Spice Cocoanuts &c—		
	From Guzerat to Malwa	3 500	412 8 0
	Ditto Banswarra to Malwa	N O	331 8 0
	Ditto ditto Guzerat	201	124 8 0
4	Howra—		
	From Bagur to Malwa	3 500	412 8 0
5	Salt—		
	From Guzerat to Malwa	23 000	2210 0 0
6	Cloth—		
	From Malwa to Guzerat	707	1 0 8 0
	Ditto Bombay to Banswarra	81	361 8 0
7	Brass and Copper Utensils—		
	From Malwa to Guzerat	40	300 0 0
8	Cotton—		
	From Malwa to Guzerat	60	60 0 0
9	Sugar—		
	From Malwa to Guzerat	200	300 0 0
10	Opium—		
	From Malwa to Guzerat	260	1 430 0 0
11	Al (Dye)—		
	From Malwa to Guzerat	3 011	351 0 0
12	Oil—		
	From Guzerat to Malwa	700	219 12 0
13	Timbers &c—		
	From Bagur to Malwa	200	250 0 0
	Total	1 00 300	31 817 5 0

(Sd)

FRANJEE BHEEKARJE,

Asst Political Agent

JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT

No 53 166, dated Jeypoor, 10th May 1871

From—CAPTAIN E R C BRADFORD Offg Political Agent Jeypoor,

To—COL. J C BROOKE Officiating Agent Governor General, for the States of Rypootana

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report on the administration of the Jeypoor State for the year 1870 71

2 The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Jeypoor in October of last year, on his way to Ajmere, was an event in itself sufficiently important to create a strong impression upon all classes of the population. To the Maharaja it was a source of extreme gratification to receive within his own capital the representative of Her Majesty in India, from whom he has at various times received so many marks of honorable distinction, and whom it has been his continual aim to assure, both by word and deed, of his intensely loyal sentiments towards our Queen and Her Government in India, and to his people, who, in the vivid curiosity which the novelty of the event naturally awakened, never lost the recognition of the honor which was being conferred upon their Ruler, it became an occasion of supreme excitement and jubilant satisfaction. To many it was the clearing up of a life long mystery which had enveloped their vague ideas of the external attributes and circumstances of our Government, for while they had been unable to realize the concentration of that Government in the office of any single person, their conception of it was more in the form of a corporate body of *Sahib logue* than in that of any individual representative. What the impression formed upon the minds of some of the wild soldiery from Shekhawattee may have been it is difficult to say, but there is no doubt that the duties assigned to them on various occasions during the Viceroy's visit were as gratifying to them in the novelty of the spectacle and the prominent part they themselves took in it, as their barbaric appearance and warlike bearing were conducive to enhance the picturesque character and interest of the scene.

To all classes of the people the occasion was one of unusual rejoicing, and the cordial welcome which greeted His Excellency the Viceroy on his way through the capital, the admirable conduct of the people during the whole period of his visit, and the eagerness with which they adopted any suggestion for making his reception as brilliant as possible, all gave ample testimony of their loyalty and good feeling.

The Maharaja and all the people around him laboured most earnestly to leave nothing undone that could tend to make the occasion as splendid and brilliant as possible and to endow their beautiful city with every form of spectacular effect to which it so richly and admirably suited itself. In these efforts he was very ably seconded by all the European officers attached to this Durbar, and the result unduly reflected great credit upon every one who took a share in it.

It is difficult to predict *all* the advantages which a visit of this kind is likely to confer upon the State.

The personal interest which His Excellency displayed in the welfare of all the institutions founded by the present Ruler of Jeypoor, the care with which he examined into their existing condition, and the cordial desire he expressed for their future prosperity and usefulness, have all tended to stimulate the Maharaja to renewed exertions. Nothing perhaps has been more conducive to this end than the ceremony attending the foundation of a large Hospital for the use of this city, which will eventually become a prominent and lasting monument in commemoration of the occasion.

There is no doubt that the novelty of a powerful Ruler, trowel and mallet in hand, himself laying a stone after the manner of masons, created a strong impression among all who witnessed the ceremony, to whom the recollection of this circumstance will bring back many associations, investing the building with a degree of historic if not absolutely sacred mystery.

3 Another circumstance of the period under review was the indisposition of the Maharaja during the early part of the year, which so much interfered with his usual pursuits, and for which much anxiety and care was felt by his friends and all classes of his subjects.

Though not perhaps entirely so I believe the chief cause of his indisposition was attributable to the state of his eyesight which, as you are aware, has for a long time been failing, and the depressing influence of this seemed greatly to affect his spirits.

The cataract in the right eye was complete, whilst the sight of the left eye was slowly becoming affected in a similar manner.

Naturally alarmed at his affliction, and being anxious to avoid if possible, the necessity of undergoing a surgical operation, His Highness was induced to try homœopathic treatment and for that purpose the services of two practitioners of this science were called from Calcutta, but the advice given was followed in such a desultory manner as gave no fair chance of a satisfactory result. His visit to Simla in August last did considerable good.

fact that nothing
his sight, he took

Doctor Maenamara
such an operation. Doctor Maenamara advised one eye being operated

on at the earliest moment, but urged the importance of the operation being performed when the state of his bodily health and spirits are as vigorous and buoyant as possible, and as he derived so much benefit in this respect from his visit to the hills last year he has almost decided to proceed to Simla early in the rains, with a view to undergoing the proposed operation during the bright and favorable weather which usually succeeds the monsoon.

4 His general health is now, I am happy to state, on the whole favorable, and it is a matter of congratulation that there is eventually the prospect of his obtaining restoration to more perfect sight than he has known for many years.

The depression of spirits to which I have alluded as affecting the Maharaja's disposition and deportment did not seem to be confined to himself alone, but to extend itself more or less to every official department throughout the State, and, though his feelings might naturally

will be the healthy change which it is calculated to effect in the Civil and Criminal Courts, concerning which, as there are at present considerable I am grieved not to be able to accord a single word of praise.

One of the principal evils to which I attribute the general failure in these institutions is the fearless manner in which the most glaring abuses are openly carried out—showing pretty clearly that the officials comprising them either do, or believe they do, enjoy perfect immunity from punishment for their misconduct.

From a Return I have obtained it appears that the fees in the Civil Court, which, in Sumbat 1920, amounted to more than a lakh of rupees, had dwindled down to something less than Rupees 28,000 in 1926, and I am informed that a still further diminution took place in the two succeeding years.

Although I do not judge from these results alone in forming the estimation I have of the Courts to which they appertain the fact of such an extraordinary and sudden reduction is, in my opinion, a noteworthy circumstance, and tends to show that the members have not in any rate secured much of the confidence of the people.

As these defects have received the special attention of the Maharaja, I am hopeful that a favourable change may soon be made in this important branch of the administration.

11 The object of the second Committee, to which I have alluded, though different in its nature, is by no means a less important one.

Its precise object, organization, and the orders connected with its duties are contained in a Minute of the Council, dated the 22nd May last, a translation of which is subjoined—

“Whereas it is expedient for the better administration of the State, and for providing a more efficient system in the account branch of the several departments, which have been already addressed by the Council with a view to the early submission of statements relating to their past, present, and proposed future expenditure and financial condition, a Select Committee, composed of the following members is hereby appointed and empowered, subject to such modification as the Council may from time to time desire to make, to collect such statements from the several departments and institutions of the Raj, and after compiling and scrutinizing them, to lay them before the Council with such observations and suggestions as may be deemed necessary, their special attention being directed to the following points—

I—Judicious retrenchment

II—The curtailment of expenditure either unauthorized, or, if authorized, now no longer necessary for the purpose for which the sanction was originally given, there being, it is believed by the Council, large savings to be effected if this matter is kept steadily and vigilantly before the Committee.

III—The *pros* and *cons* in respect to the substitution of a money payment in lieu of the one in kind, which prevails to such an extent in the territory, and the Council understands, to the serious detriment of the State interests.

and south-west of the territory which suffered to such a disproportionate extent from the late famine as to render it impossible to form any fair estimate of the value of an extended lease, being for the present let for a period of one year only. Some idea may be conceived of the serious ravages of the famine in this part of the country, from the fact that, from the Phogee District, which formerly realized a revenue of Rupees 72,000, only Rupees 17,000 was collected during the past year.

14 The land survey which was undertaken some time ago is now more than half finished, and is being pushed on with vigour with a view to its application in the establishment of a 20 years' settlement, which the Durbar proposes to make on the termination of the present leases. For the purpose of carrying this out the services of Mohib Ali, a late Deputy Collector, who has just been pensioned from the service of our Government, and who bears a high character, have already been secured by the Miharaja.

The proposed measure is one which, in my opinion, promises an infinity of good to the State, and appears to be looked for with much interest and anxiety by the zemindars themselves.

15 In point of general prosperity the past year has been on the whole satisfactory, and prices throughout the State have been much lower than could have been reasonably hoped after the trying ordeal to which the country was subjected by the serious adversity of the preceding years.

The monsoon, which was somewhat late in setting in, continued with such unabated force for two or three weeks after the first burst that in many parts the sowing was greatly interfered with, while in other localities its sudden cessation without any latter rain caused considerable damage. On the whole, however, the harvests have been above the average, except, perhaps, in Shekhawattie, which is peculiarly what may be termed a "one crop" country, and where the expriencesness of the rains was calculated to do a greater amount of harm.

From much the same cause the water in the tanks, notwithstanding that the total run fell fully equalled that of former periods, is very much short of the collection of past years.

16 The same difficulty, to which I drew attention in my last year's report, of obtaining trustworthy and useful statistics from the Durbar has been scarcely less on the present occasion, and I regret that I am again unable to give as full statistical details as I should wish.

17 With my Administration Report for 1869-70 is complete a Return as possible of the trade of the Jeypoor territory was furnished. It showed such an excess in the amount of the imports over the exports as to form the subject of a reference from Government in December last for an explanation of the cause of the discrepancy. Amongst other reasons I attributed the excess to the export of precious stones and metals which had been omitted from the Return, much of which while imported in the raw state were sent out manufactured, and to a large extent found their way to the homes of the wealthy Marwaris which be in Shekhawattie, Bichmeer, &c., to the increase of imports and the decrease of exports in a corresponding ratio, consequent on the seasons of scarcity in the past years, and to the fact that, while it is very probable that a correct and minute register of the imports is kept, it is very doubtful

whether the same exactness is observed in respect to the numerous articles, particularly precious stones and metals, which by various means find their way into foreign territory. But there is still another cause, which I ought to have added, which appears to account for this discrepancy in a greater degree than perhaps any other, namely, that, owing to the fact of the Jeypoor bankers and traders having branch firms as well in Bombay, Calcutta, and other places with which trade is carried on by the State, a large portion of the imports is paid for by drafts on these places, a circumstance which, though not affecting the "actuals" as shown by the Returns, must, of course, have considerable bearing in counteracting the discrepancy and in preserving the equilibrium of trade.

18 The Return which I have compiled for the past year shows again very much the same results. Whilst the imports are shown to amount to Rupees 61,30,000 the exports amount only to Rupees 35,75,000, both sides of the Return exhibiting a slight increase in the amount of transactions of the preceding year, but a decrease in the excess of imports over exports, owing probably to the imports of grain being less through the fact of more having been produced in the country itself.

19 Whilst on the subject of trade I may here mention one abuse, with the evil tendency of which I have been much impressed, and which calls for notice.

It is a well known fact that in most Native States posts and appointments are to a large extent given away either for a gratuity or for the promise of "nuzzarany," which is simply another word for a bribe.

Although I am able to hold the Jeypoor authorities guiltless of this malpractice, there is a custom which, though perhaps less objectionable, is equally injurious in its effects.

I refer to the practice of rewarding favourites and others by appointing them to positions of responsibility and trust without any regard to their individual fitness for the situation. Where, for instance as in the case of the Mint, the augmentation of salaries by "dustoree," &c, if not absolutely permitted is winked at, it is not to be wondered at if such a system should often affect most seriously the commercial and pecuniary condition of the State.

I would observe that, notwithstanding the large banking interests of the place, the amount of Jeypoor rupees usually current in the bazaar, and representing of course the trading cash balances of these interests, seldom exceeds 15 lakhs, a circumstance which is in itself a sufficiently strong proof of the fetters which impede the way of commerce, and the importance of having trustworthy and efficient control over such an institution. Moreover, when it is remembered that at the beginning of the year when the new rupees are issued there is invariably a fluctuating discount on the previous issue, it is very easy to imagine the amount of power which is in the Mint Master's hands and the facilities which his foreknowledge affords for laying in a rich harvest for himself at the expense of the interests of the State.

20 Another very serious drawback to the development of trade has been the hitherto objectionable manner in which duty and other transit charges have been levied in the territory, there being no end to the numerous imposts which under various names and pretexts are imposed on the trader, an evil which has been aggravated still more by the uncertainty

and extent of the taxation demanded by the numerous petty Chiefs, Thakoots, and Bhoomeeris through whose lands the transit lies, and which ancient custom has conferred upon them a sort of prescriptive right to impose

The Durbar has become alive at last to the disadvantages of such a system, and has at present the whole question under consideration, with a view of centralizing and simplifying the taxation and remedying the present evil as speedily and effectually as possible, but in a country over-run with so many kindred and semi-independent interests, and the strong prejudices of the Rajpoot class against anything in the form of innovation, this is not the easy matter which it may at first sight appear, but must be the work of time and of careful and judicious management. An intelligible schedule of the taxes to which merchandize, &c., is liable in the territory, the absence of which has heretofore been so much felt by traders, has at length been furnished me, and the knowledge of it will prevent much trouble in future.

21 In renewing the administration of Shekhwattee for the past year, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to be able to speak satisfactorily of the working of the measures introduced for the amelioration of this formerly troublesome province, and also to announce so far the realization of the hope confidently expressed in my last Report of the improvements which I anticipated would each year be more and more apparent. Dacoity and highway robbery, once so rife, have suffered a very perceptible check, while in the number of criminal cases generally a very great diminution has taken place, as will appear on a reference to the return of work performed by the Panchayet Court during the past year.

The above remarks must be understood to apply alone to the condition of Shekhwattee internally. Of the effect of the measures on the moral condition of the Meenas in a more general sense, who comprise so large a portion of the population, and the amount of good that may have been accomplished in
ment for the suppress
had a much wider sec,
opinion than I possibly can

There can be no question, however, that a marked improvement has recently taken place in the district itself, and which, it is but justice to record, is in a very large degree attributable to the able, energetic, and judicious action of Captain Powlett whilst employed in these parts, and it is much to be regretted that the services of this officer, which have already secured so much, should be lost just as his labours were beginning to bear fruit, and when his knowledge of the people and of the locality was every day making him more valuable.

22 Amongst other still existing defects in the administrative arrangements of Shekhwattee, which have come under my observation, and which appear to call for attention, is the want of cordiality which shows itself in the relations of the Nazim, or chief officer, with the official at the head of the Durbar's Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

Whether this misunderstanding proceeds from the want of clear and definite instructions regarding their respective duties and powers, or from the jealousy of one or both of these officers I am not prepared to say.

It is evident at my rate that a defect does exist, and that the absence of harmony and *good feeling* on the part of these officials is a drawback to the attainment of the reforms which I know the Maharaja is anxiously desiring.

Although much of the same kind of unhappy feeling is apparent in other districts where the anomalous power of the European Department is brought to bear on the local authorities, there is a peculiarity in respect to Shikharwatee which I am induced to attribute to the fact of the Superintendent of the city having himself at one time filled the Nazim's position, from which he was removed in 1856.

As this has already attracted the attention of the Durbar I am hopeful that the Maharaja will not be long in rectifying the matter.

23. The difficulty which has for some time past impeded the administration of criminal justice in international questions between Jypoor and the Co-Sovereign States Patiala, Nabha and Jind, is now, I hope, in a fair way of being satisfactorily arranged.

It has been finally decided to enquire the application of the code of procedure which was laid down in 1852 for the trial of these cases, and now that the new "Khat" laws lately prescribed for the guidance of the Courts of Patiala assimilate more with the practice which obtained in the Patiala before, the Jypoor Durbar appears anxious to co-operate in a better understanding than has hitherto existed, the lack of which it is true is attributed to Jypoor alone by the Patiala authorities, but I, on the contrary, am disposed to consider both States equally responsible.

24. With the many calls on my time, and without swelling my Report to an inconvenient extent it would be impossible for me to attempt to notice separately each of the petty Chiefs and Thakurs in Shikharwatee and Toorwatee, a class of persons in whom one cannot but feel the greatest interest. I can only say that there has been no retrogression in the management of these estates, and that whatever progress has been made amongst them is due more to the extended influence of our own relations than to any spontaneous or individual action on the part of the Chiefs themselves.

The attendance of many of these Chiefs at Jypoor on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit enabled me to make the acquaintance of some of the principal ones and others I have had the pleasure of visiting at their homes. The estates of a few may be somewhat encumbered, but, as a rule, they are well off if not in affluent circumstances.

25. I was favourably impressed in the course of my late tour in Shikharwatee with the general contentment prevailing amongst all classes of the community and the entire absence of anything approaching to oppression or injustice which came under my observation, a fact which would show pretty clearly that, if the government of these Chiefs and the justice they mete out be of a rough order, it accords with the views and feelings of their subjects, amongst whom I found a larger share of order than my preconceived ideas of the country led me to look for.

I find, too, that the chronic state of distrust, it might be almost called enmity, which has hitherto characterized the relations of the Shikharwatee Chiefs with the Maharaja and his Durbar is fast disappearing,

present primitive mode affords, the additional outlay would soon be paid and the mines prove a valuable accession to the revenues of the place.

The manufacture of sulphate of copper, once actively carried on, has also languished of late years, and the outturn now is but a very small proportion of what it was formerly.

34 It has for some years been impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the financial condition of Khetree, owing to the system of deception which was so extensively practised by the late Raja in matters appertaining to every department of the administration.

From enquiries on the spot I ascertained that, instead of Rupees 3,59,501 stated as the revenue for the Sumbut year, corresponding with A D 1869 70, and which is about what it has been generally estimated, the amount was nearer Rupees 4,50,000. From a similar cause there was no means of finding out precisely what the expenditure amounted to, but I have estimated it at Rupees 3,56,000. Under the revised Budget the expenditure will be reduced to Rupees 2,88,000, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,62,000 towards the liquidation of the debt which, as I have already stated, amounts to 7½ lakhs of rupees.

35 Opportunity was taken of the presence of the Raja at Jeypoor, whether he came immediately the usual days of mourning had passed for the purpose of being formally installed, to appoint the several members of the administration to the different posts for which they were considered best fitted.

The following are the names and the departments for the charge of which each has been selected —

- 1 Thakoor Sobagh Sing the Chief Officer and Head of the Administration
- 2 Moonshee Hur Buksh in charge of the Tehseel
- 3 Moonshee Hurnarain Sheristadar
- 4 Sheo Buksh Army and Forts
- 5 Ramlall Bakhshana

The selection throughout seems to be a judicious as well as a popular one, an opinion which I hope their conduct will justify.

SEEKUR

36 On the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to Jeypoor in October last, Rao Raja Madho Sing, of Seekur, was the principal Sikhrawatee Chief summoned by the Maharaja to be present on the occasion, and it was the first opportunity I had of making his personal acquaintance. The favourable impression I then formed of him as an intelligent and promising lad was fully confirmed on a more intimate knowledge of him during the course of my visit to Seekur in the month of March last.

Madho Sing being yet a minor (11 years of age), the management is conducted by a Regency composed of Thakoor Mokund Sing, Pihir Ram, and Chumna Sing, three tried and efficient officers, of whom it affords me pleasure to be able to write in terms of the highest praise.

37 Throughout the whole estate and amongst all classes of the community the degree of contentment and happiness which seem to prevail, with an appearance of reality which was not to be mistaken

was perfectly surprising, and forms a striking contrast to the gloomy picture just drawn of the neighbouring Chiefship of Khetree. The care and liberality bestowed upon the Zemindars and others during the recent famine was most gratifying to hear of, and spoke volumes for the philanthropy and praiseworthy conduct of the officials entrusted with the government of the place.

38 Although, unlike Khetree, Seekur has yet no pretension to Schools on the English system, or even Dispensaries, I question whether the educational and medical provision in the Seekur State, though imparted in a ruder form, are any less praiseworthy on this account, when we consider the people they are intended to benefit. Indeed, my admiration was greater from the fact of the simplicity of these institutions and the absence of any pretension on the part of the authorities to make them appear more than they are in reality.

In the Schools, of which there are several in the districts, the teaching is confined exclusively to Hindec. An English class of 21 boys is taught by the Raja's tutor, and an Oorloo class of about the same number, which meet in one of the Schools of the capital, are making satisfactory progress, and will, I hope, form the nucleus of a future valuable institution.

39 Of the Raja's educational progress I cannot write favourably. His tutor, a past student of the Benares College, though a man of apparently excellent character and good attainments, seems to have entirely failed to interest his pupil in his work.

He complained that the Raja would not read at all sometimes for weeks, and I am sorry to say that, on examining him with other boys who had been reading the same time, he showed himself to be very far indeed behind them.

This only furnishes another instance of the peculiar difficulties which obstruct the proper instruction and training of young Chiefs at their own homes, and shows how important are the benefits which such an institution, as it is now proposed to establish at Ajmere, are calculated to confer on the Chiefs and ruling classes of Rajpootana generally.

40 The revenue for the past year is stated to be Rupees 2,40,000, and the expenditure Rupees 2,20,000, leaving only a small balance to the credit of the Exchequer.

The result would have been more favourable had not the capriciousness of the rains, to which I have alluded in the early part of this Report, in some parts injured, and in others utterly destroyed, the "bajra" crop.

OONIRI

41 I regret to be compelled still to report unfavourably in respect to the condition of this Chiefship.

There appears to be something peculiarly unfortunate in every endeavour made with a view to its welfare and improvement.

From a reference to the Reports of my predecessors I find the unhappy condition of Ooniri always prominently mentioned, and the same complaint made as to the absence of any one belonging to the place competent to undertake the duties of manager. Since the present Rao Raja

succeeded by adoption in 1868, then nine years of age, the conduct of affairs has been dependent on a Committee of Management, which lately been made as efficient as possible by the selection of five (5) of the best persons available for the purpose, *viz* —

Thakoor Lachmun Sing of Dobra

Chooni Lall

Thakoor Bag Sing of Belaspoor

Thakoor Goolab Sing, of Palleda

Bala Bulsh Chowdry

42 Although the Committee entered upon their duties under considerable difficulties, not the least of which is the heavy debt amounting to some five lakhs of Rupees to be met from a total revenue of Rupees 1,50,000, on which there are heavy calls, yet the selection of the members having been carefully made, there seemed a hope their labours would not prove unsuccessful in reducing things to order

Unfortunately, however, Chooni Lall, the most promising and indeed the only member of the Committee possessing any pretension to business habits or administrative ability, died about two months ago, before much could be accomplished, and from reports I receive affairs appear to have drifted back into the former unsettled condition

The Durbar, whose attention has been particularly drawn to the necessity of taking speedy and adequate steps for remedying this helplessness of its feudatory, has the matter under consideration, but it is not altogether an easy matter to point out the best and simplest method of doing so

I fear it may prove necessary to appoint a Manager independent of the locality, although such a step would be the last I desire to see resorted to, not so much from the difficulty of procuring a man competent to perform the work honestly and well, but on account of the opposition and distrust which an appointment of this description is certain to occasion amongst a people so peculiarly conservative, and the extra expense it will involve

43 In order that the education and training of the young Rajs may be properly looked after, Nursinghill, a pupil of the Jeypoor College, who matriculated last year at the Calcutta University, has been appointed as his companion and tutor

44 I have purposely avoided visiting Oomara, believing that it would be unadvisable to do so until something is definitely settled regarding the administration

My earlier presence on the spot, while it could scarcely be of much good, might tend to weaken the remedies which are under contemplation, and which it is important should be felt as emanating from the Durbar itself

The members of the administration have been summoned to Jeypoor, and I trust that before they leave matters will be placed on a satisfactory footing, for it is much to be deplored that this small Chiefship, situated as it is in the most fertile part of the Jeypoor territory, should, instead of keeping pace even with its neighbours' and others' less favoured estates, continue a cause of anxiety to all connected with it. I believe further advanced than it was twenty years ago

Health

45 In point of health the year under report has been a favourable one, and there has been less sickness than usual, and no epidemics of any kind prevailed, and though no doubt there was a good deal of fever towards the commencement of the cold weather, I am disposed to attribute the large increase in the number of cases compared with former years more to the growing confidence of the people in European medical practice, and the consequent increase in the number of patients coming for treatment.

From the absence of a correct census of the population and properly kept Mortuary Returns it is impossible to state with any accuracy what the rate of mortality has been. It is believed, however, to be higher in Native States generally than in our own provinces, which may be justly attributed, more especially in the districts, to imperfect conservancy and other sanitary defects which the authorities have not either the power or the disposition to correct, and though no doubt a good deal of improvement has lately taken place in the immediate vicinity of the capital and places more directly under its influence, I am afraid that the general practice and fruits of sanitation is a matter which must in a great measure be left to time to accomplish.

Doctor Burr has however, in the course of his Annual Report, submitted a number of rules, which his recent tour of inspection in the districts has suggested to him, for the better conservancy of the villages and the promotion of health, which I trust may receive the consideration of the Durbar and of the officials responsible for their observance.

46 During the year six (6) Branch Dispensaries have been established by the Maharaja at the chief towns of the principal zillahs in the territory.

They have been placed under the superintendence of the Agency Surgeon, Doctor Burr, who reports their favourable progress, and the likelihood of their conferring an inestimable boon on the people. During the year as many as 8,784 have availed themselves of relief afforded by these institutions since their inauguration in the month of June last.

47 The City Dispensary appears also to have worked satisfactorily, the number of out patients treated being 8,130, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent on the preceding year. A slight increase has also taken place in the number of in patients, and though the rate of mortality is somewhat high, namely 14.4 per cent, Doctor Burr satisfactorily accounts for it by the fact of many of the patients having been admitted *in articulo mortis*, and some in the last stage of disease.

48 Another circumstance worthy of note in connection with the medical progress of the State during the past year is the Maharaja's munificent liberality in providing for the use of his subjects a general hospital, which is to be built outside the city walls on a scale suitable to the increasing wants of the place.

It had long been the wish of the Maharaja to erect a building of this nature, the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to Jeypoor in October last was, therefore, seized on as a favourable opportunity for the commencement of the work. His Excellency honored the institution by laying the first stone, and the plan and arrangements

The progress of the former during the past twelve months has been great, the number of pupils borne on the rolls at the close of the year being 432 against 389 in the preceding year

The students' attendance has been regular, the average daily attendance during the year having been 89.8 per cent

The staff of tutors at the College, including the Branch School at Chandpal, which was opened sometime ago for the greater convenience of students residing in that somewhat distant neighbourhood, consists of nine English teachers, four pupil teachers, and nine Moulvies

The pupil teachers' class, established with a view to supply competent instructors for the District Schools, is, I hope, likely to prove a success. Two of its members have been lately appointed as tutors of the young Chiefs of Khetree and Oonara, as already noticed in my remarks on the administration of these two Chiefships

During the year the more advanced of the students of the College have formed themselves into a *Debating Society*, meeting once a fortnight to read and discuss essays of their own preparation on popular subjects

Besides the society of English students they will, I think, be found a valuable medium for detecting defects so common, and yet so generally neglected, as the pronunciation and fluency of expression in the English language

67 Of the energy, perseverance, and ability of Bahoo Kantel Chunder Mookerjee, the Headmaster of the College, as also of his subordinate teachers, I cannot write in too great praise, and it has afforded me no small pleasure during my frequent visits to the College to observe the ready and intelligent replies of the boys, and to witness the evident care and attention which must have been bestowed upon them individually in effecting such excellent results

68 Of the Thakoor's School I am sorry that I cannot write in equally favourable terms. The attendance has fallen off considerably, while the progress of boys has been far from satisfactory. Although this School is professedly under the superintendence of the Headmaster of the College, the nature and extent of his duties in connection with that institution are such as to afford him very little opportunity of paying the School the requisite attention, and makes it absolutely necessary that he should have a thoroughly efficient master to assist him, to the want of which is attributable entirely the backwardness to which I have alluded. The Maharaja has become aware of this, and has lately told me that he proposes immediately to transfer Bahoo Samsar Sen, the third teacher of the College, to the charge of the School, under whom I hope to see a favourable change.

School of Arts

69 With my Report last year I forwarded as one of the Appendices the Statement drawn up by Dr D. D. Black on the progress made up to that time in the School of Arts, and as interest in the institution cannot but have been awakened from its perusal, I propose to append a similar memorandum in the present instance.

Appendix E a

There have been difficulties of no ordinary nature to contend against in the carrying out of the work, but the success Dr DeFabeek has achieved in bringing the institution to its present state is sufficient proof of the manner in which he has exerted himself to overcome them, nor must it be supposed that Dr DeFabeek's labours are confined to the
 of any sort projected
 particularly as to its
 to Jeypoor to whom

this is not apparent at once

70 To a city with such natural and architectural beauties as Jeypoor, the possession of the services of one so talented and of such unequalled taste is of an inestimable benefit, for were it otherwise many of the modern improvements would compare badly with the genius displayed in a former generation

Dr DeFabeek has himself modestly, but with regret, noticed the almost certain disorganization of the institution he superintends, should his supervision be withdrawn from it in its present stage of existence, and I would add that such is my firm conviction also, and express a hope that there may be no necessity for the termination of his connection with it for some time to come

Girls' School

71 This School, of which I made favourable mention in my last Report, is still carried on under the superintendence of Mrs Ockelton and continues to prosper, though the books show falling off in the number of scholars, which is now 120 against 150 in the preceding year

This Mrs Ockelton attributes to an unusual number of marriages amongst the elder girls having occurred during the past year, and the objection of the husbands and their relations to the continued attendance of the girls after marriage

The School is divided into six classes, all of which seem to have made creditable progress, more especially is this noticeable in the needle work

Jail

72 Of this institution, and the success with which the intramural labour system has been introduced and carried on, I would accord my entire satisfaction

During the past twelve has devolved on Mr William Western Provinces whose energy accomplished so much He informs me that within the last few months a more judicious adjustment of the duties of the different officials attached to the Jail has been made, and that his own powers have been less restricted and interfered with than formerly, enabling him to carry out his own duties with more satisfaction to himself and better results

73 The health of the prisoners whose daily average strength during the year has been 1,153, is reported on as very favourable, the daily

average sick being only 39, and the aggregate deaths from all causes during the twelve months 77, or a percentage of 3.38 and 6.68 respectively.

This percentage might in all probability have been still smaller had not prisoners been frequently transferred in a weak and sickly condition from other primary places of confinement.

The diet is exceedingly good, the clothing of the prisoners both ample and suitable, and every care is taken of them.

74 A number of the prisoners are employed in road making and other out-door work, leaving but a comparatively small number to carry on the trades in which they are well instructed.

The Return in the Appendix F will be found to contain some interesting information regarding the past year's operations of this institution. I trust it may continue to maintain the good reputation which it has now so justly earned.

Horse breeding

75 Small attention has of late years been bestowed on horse breeding in the Jeypoor State, which is to be regretted, where such good blood is observable in the horses of the country. Endeavours have been once or twice made to do something in the matter, but with such imperfect arrangements as could scarcely have secured success, and an attempt made some years ago to establish a stud at Sanganeer, eight miles from the capital, proved from a similar cause a complete failure.

The Maharaja, who is sensible of the benefits which horse-breeding, if successfully carried out, is calculated to produce, has resolved to make another attempt on more, it is hoped, improved principles, he intends to mount three (3) Risalas for duties in and about the capital exclusively on mares, which will at the same time be used for breeding purposes, in addition to the picked stock which he proposes to keep separately in the State "Parga."

If the scheme is only conducted with care and persistency, I hope to see it become of great profit and usefulness to the State.

Sambhur Lake

76 The salt operations at the Sambhur Lake will be fully reported on by the Customs Department. It is unnecessary for me, therefore, to do more than observe the remarkable harmony and good feeling that have marked our relations with the Jeypoor Durbar in respect to these works.

The nature of the few complaints, in all only four, brought to notice have been confined exclusively to the unauthorized levy of duty by Thakooras on despatches of salt passing through their estates, and, considering the extent of the line of transit and the unexpected, and no doubt in some of the more distant parts imperfectly understood, arrangements which so sweepingly deprived them of their time honored rights, it is only surprising that the number is not considered by larger, a fact which is due to the efficiency and success of the Durbar's arrangements for promulgating their injunctions, and to the deterring influence which the Maharaja's prompt action in dealing with cases of infraction must have exerted on the minds of the people.

77 In the several not altogether unimportant questions connected with the details of the contract which have arisen during the course of the year, and which had either been overlooked or unforeseen when the engagement was entered into, such, for instance, as transit duties on the Nawa and Goodha salt, the provision of grass and wood for manufacture, &c, the Maharaja has shown a praiseworthy desire to accommodate the Government by every possible means, but as both the Government and yourself are aware of what has transpired on these points, and believing that due credit will not be withheld from him or his Durbar, I need do no more than give it a passing notice in this Report.

In according praise, however, to the Durbar, I must not omit to notice the able assistance derived from Mr. Adam, the Assistant Commissioner at Simla, in smoothing over difficulties, and to whose tact and valuable co-operation it is but just to ascribe a large share of the success which I have had the pleasure to record in connection with this subject.

Railways

78 Although the location of the line has now been finished throughout the Jeypoor territory, actual construction has not been commenced, though it has been anxiously waited since the early part of the year.

As far as operations have extended, it affords me the greatest pleasure to mention the exemplary forbearance which has been observed by one and all of the Railway officers, and of the success with which they have been enabled to prosecute their work without rupture or any of the disagreeable consequences which the Durbar seriously apprehended would result from the movement of so many camps through parts of the country where few Europeans had been seen before and where but a faint, if not in fact erroneous, idea existed with regard to the true object of their presence. The Maharaja, who had himself on more than one occasion expressed similar fears, has lately declared his surprise at the little trouble there has been, and at the quiet unobtrusive manner in which the important and delicate work of survey and location has been carried out.

Without great tact, consultation, and judgment this could not have been accomplished, but an additional cause has been the manner in which Mr. Furnival and his brother officers have laboured to rely on their own resources, and, by winning the confidence of the people, to avoid the necessity of calling in the aid of the Durbar, whose agency in a work of this nature it was obviously desirable to dispense with as much as possible, a task which must have been no easy one, and which can be properly appreciated only by those who have lived in Native States and understand the difficulties which, especially in the less travelled parts, beset the European in obtaining the most ordinary requirements even to the common necessities of life.

79 At the outset of the survey the old custom was observed of providing each of the camps with a Raj Vakeel, with numerous attendants, a class of persons I had long ago been led to consider not only unnecessary, but positively mischievous, from the facilities their position afforded them of oppression and extortion by using as a cloak for their misconduct the authority of the officers to whom they were attached.

So fully convinced had I become of this, and of the necessity existing for a change, that, after consulting with Mr. Farnival, the Superintending Engineer, it was determined to dispense with these Vakeels, and to suggest to the Durbar that one trustworthy and responsible person, entirely unattended, should be deputed instead of them to visit the several camps and see that proper attention was at all times paid to the requirements of the officers.

"Supply Villages" were at the same time named at convenient distances along the line, at which the camps could obtain provisions, the villagers being invited to bring any grievances in the first instance to the officers themselves, instead of hurrying off their often exaggerated, and not unfrequently groundless, complaints to the Durbar, which had hitherto been found to generate so much ill-feeling and distrust, and to impede the progress of work in the Jeypoor territory. The results of this change have been most favourable. Complaints, which were once so numerous and troublesome, are now seldom or never heard, whilst supplies which were formerly procured compulsorily, and even then with difficulty, are now freely brought forward, the villagers being satisfied that they will receive payment for their goods, which under the old system never could be the case.

80. The only other point in connection with this subject, which seems to call for remark, is the location of the Jeypoor Railway Station, about which, as you are aware, the Maharaja evinced so much anxiety, his fears being that, if placed too near the town, disturbances and difficulties might arise between the Railway *employés* and the citizens.

The matter has now been satisfactorily settled, and a spot at a distance of one mile to the west of the city has been fixed upon for the purpose.

Prime Minister

81 Although the name of the Nawab Mahomed Taz Ali Khan Bahadur has already been prominently noticed in the early part of this Report, I cannot, in justice to this valuable servant of the State, bring my remarks to a close without a more special notice of the high estimate which my dealings with him have led me to form of his character.

With an officer of the Nawab's tried and well-known antecedents, and after the high terms of praise in which he has already been so often brought to your notice and that of Government, there is little for me to add beyond expressing my fullest concurrence in all that has been said of him.

As I have already remarked, it is a fortunate matter both for the Maharaja and the State that the responsible office of Minister is so ably and honestly filled, while it is no small gain to our own Government that, while faithful and honest to his master, we possess in him a loyal and staunch supporter, a fact to which I attribute much of the ease with which the many delicate questions which must be constantly arising are successfully overcome.

82 In recognition of his services the Government has conferred on him the title of "Nawab Moomtaz-ool-Dowlat" and a Companionship of the Order of the Star of India.

The investiture of the latter honor took place at the Agency, the Maharaja presiding on the occasion as a Grand Master, a circumstance which, while interesting in itself, must have done much to remove from the minds of the Nobles of the State any suspicion that might otherwise attach itself to the fact of one of their number being thus honored by the British Government.

Boundary disputes

83 The only important matter coming under this head is the settlement during the year of the long dispute in respect to the villages held in joint tenure by Jeypoor and Ulwar.

The exertions of Lieutenant Abbott, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, who had been deputed on this duty in the course of last year, in his valuation and measurements of the land and other preliminaries, and the amount of local knowledge which he was able to place at Captain Cadell's and my disposal when we met on the border in the month of January last, left very little to do in effecting the final settlement, which was immediately carried out.

In the disposal of this question happily disappears one, and by no means the least, of the cruises which have so long embittered the relations of these two States, and for so many years, either directly or indirectly, occasioned so much irritation, strife, and bloodshed between those more immediately concerned.

The terms of the settlement which were carefully considered are the best that could be made, and appear to give general satisfaction.

81 The construction of the pillars on the Jeypoor and Tonk border, which was demarcated many years ago but on which, for some cause or other, the pillars were never erected, has been pushed on during the past year, and very little now remains to complete the work.

Other smaller boundary disputes, which need not be particularized, have also been satisfactorily disposed of during the period under review.

Punchayet Court

show the work performed by the Court of
and which contain all the information re-
to be worthy of remark.

Post Office and Mail Robberies

86 During the past year sanction has been given for the erection of a new Government Post Office at Jeypoor which was much needed, the present building being merely rented and inconvenient in every way.

Two of the District Offices, Roopnuggur and Madhopoor, have been abolished in consequence of a change in the direction of the postal line which rendered their continuance unimportant, and a new one has been opened experimentally at Nawab

87 It is
route shall be
that portion of
and Kishengu
new Trunk Road

95 The Khurreef crops in Kishengurh, as in other places, appear to have suffered to a certain extent from the peculiarity of the rainy season, but there has been a good yield from the rubbee harvest and on the whole the year has been prosperous

96 In point of health, the year has been exceptionally favourable, and though there are no Returns by which the mortality may be correctly ascertained the rate is said to be exceedingly low

The population of the territory has never been ascertained, but that of the capital is estimated at 16,000 souls

97 The place seems to be well provided with Schools, and though these are at present confined to instruction in Hindee, it is the Maharaja's intention to establish one on the English system at his capital at an early date

98 I was pleased to find a fair amount of attention being paid to the education of the Maharaja's two sons, both nice boys, nine and twelve years of age respectively Besides Hindee and Persian, in which they made some progress, care is being taken to instruct them in English, and if the alluring influence of a Native Court is not too strong for him, I hope to see the eldest grow up as able and intelligent a Ruler as his father

LAWA

99 This Thakoorate has been so recently reported on as scarcely to leave any necessity for further notice in the present instance, except, perhaps, the mention that proposals have been made for the amelioration of its present unhappy condition, which are now under the consideration of Government

I should, perhaps, remark that it would be difficult to find any where in Rajpootana, even amongst the villages of the very smallest Thakoor, one reduced to such a state of ruin as Lawa has been of late years, and, were it not for the relation which it has required to our Government, and the painful interest attaching to the cause of the relation, there is no reason why it should attract attention or evoke the smallest interest

Attention, however, once called to its ruinous condition, it would be impossible to avoid deep interest in an estate that has suffered to such an extent by sword and famine, reducing its houses to one fourth their former number, and its ploughs and cattle to less than one tenth

The estate, too, is heavily involved, and the expenditure until quite recently exceeded the receipts without any provision for meeting interest on the debt or paying the tribute which, though demanded only with a view to being expended on works of utility in the village, has hitherto been recorded amongst the liabilities

There is every hope that the measures proposed by your self and now before Government, viz., that pecuniary assistance be granted for the redemption of a portion on the part of the Thakoor's relatives to bear *pro rata* share of the expenses incurred in restoring Thakoorate and several tanks for irrigation purposes be entrusted, and arrangements for the better management of the State be entered into, shall they meet with approval, will ensure for Lawa to rid herself of poverty if only it have been well for me

Appendix A.

THERMOMETRICAL Observations, Jeypoor.

	1860.			1870.		
	At sunset	At 2 P M	At sunrise	At sunrise	At 2 P M	At sunset.
January	60.20	63.0	62.6	60.6	62.6	62.6
February	62.0	64.6	63.6	60.25	70.85	70.85
March	70.51	74.1	72.1	76.2	76.2	76.2
April	85.7	87.4	85.6	83.3	80.0	80.0
May	97.0	100.3	98.5	92.0	97.3	97.3
June	96.7	98.6	98.3	92.0	95.2	95.2
July	90.0	93.3	92.2	86.5	80.2	80.2
August	86.2	88.4	89.5	82.6	81.6	84.6
September	85.2	87.4	84.3	83.3	85.5	80.5
October	80.0	81.3	83.1	85.0	85.0	86.4
November	Not recorded			73.2	75.0	75.8
December	65.5	67.4	67.4	65.6	67.2	67.2

JEYPOOR, }
The 10th May 1871.

(Sd) E R C BRADFORD, Capt,
Officiating Political Agent

95 The khurreef crops in Kashengurh, as in other places, appear to have suffered to a certain extent from the peculiarity of the rainy season, but there has been a good yield from the rubbee harvest and on the whole the year has been prosperous.

96 In point of health, the year has been exceptionally favourable, and though there are no Returns by which the mortality may be correctly ascertained the rate is said to be exceedingly low.

The population of the territory has never been ascertained, but that of the capital is estimated at 16,000 souls.

97 The place seems to be well provided with Schools, and though these are at present confined to instruction in Hindee, it is the Maharaja's intention to establish one on the English system at his capital at an early date.

98 I was pleased to find a fair amount of attention being paid to the education of the Maharaja's two sons, both nice boys, nine and twelve years of age respectively. Besides Hindee and Persian, in which they made some progress one is being taken to instruct them in English, and if the alluring influence of a Native Court is not too strong for him, I hope to see the eldest grow up as able and intelligent a Ruler as his father.

LAWA

99 This Thakoorate has been so recently reported on as scarcely to leave any necessity for further notice in the present instance, except, perhaps, the mention that proposals have been made for the amelioration of its present unhappy condition, which are now under the consideration of Government.

I should, perhaps, remark that it would be difficult to find anywhere in Rajpootana, even amongst the villages of the very smallest Thakors, one reduced to such a state of ruin as Lawa has been of late years, and, were it not for the relation which it has acquired to our Government, and the painful interest attaching to the cause of the relation, there is no reason why it should attract attention or excite the smallest interest.

Attention, however, once called to its ruinous condition, it would be impossible to avoid deep interest in an estate that has suffered to such an extent by sword and famine, reducing its houses to one fourth their former number, and its ploughs and cattle to less than one tenth.

The estate, too, is heavily involved and the expenditure until quite recently exceeded the receipts without any provision for meeting interest on the debt or paying the tribute which, though demanded only with a view to being expended on works of utility in the village, has hitherto been recorded amongst the liabilities.

There is every hope that the measures proposed by yourself and others before Government, viz., that pecuniary assistance be granted that the redemption of a promise on the part of the Thakors relative to their *pro rata* share of the expenses incurred in assisting the Government to build tanks for irrigation purposes be constructed, and arrangements for the better management of the State be entered into, which, if carried out with approval, will ensure that Lawa to add to its prospects it cannot have known for many years.

Appendix A.

THERMOMETRICAL Observations, Jeypoor.

	1869.			1870.		
	At sunset.	At 2 P.M.	At sunrise	At sunrise.	At 2 P.M.	At sunset
January	60.26	63.0	62.6	60.6	62.0	62.6
February	62.0	64.6	63.6	60.25	70.85	70.85
March	70.31	71.1	72.1	70.2	76.2	76.2
April	85.7	87.4	85.0	83.3	86.9	86.9
May	97.9	100.3	98.5	92.9	97.3	97.3
June	96.7	98.6	98.3	92.0	95.2	95.2
July	99.0	93.3	92.2	86.5	89.2	89.2
August	86.2	88.1	89.5	82.0	84.6	84.6
September	85.2	87.4	84.3	83.3	85.5	86.5
October	80.0	84.3	83.1	85.0	85.0	86.4
November	Not recorded			73.2	76.0	75.8
December	65.5	67.4	67.4	65.6	67.2	67.2

JEYPOOR, }
The 10th May 1871.

(Sd) E. R. C. BRADFORD, Capt,
Officiating Political Agent.

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96 In point of health, the year has been exceptionally favourable, and though there are no Returns by which the mortality may be correctly ascertained the rate is said to be exceedingly low

The population of the territory has never been ascertained, but that of the capital is estimated at 16,000 souls

97 The place seems to be well provided with Schools, and though these are at present confined to instruction in Hindee, it is the Maharaja's intention to establish one on the English system at his capital at an early date

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There is every hope that the measures proposed by yours if and in a before Government, viz., that pecuniary assistance be granted that the redemption of a promise on the part of the Thikors's relatives to bear a *pro rata* share of the expenses incurred in resisting the British, several tanks for irrigation purposes be constructed and arrangements for the better management of the State be entered into, shall if even met with approval will secure Lawa to a degree of prosperity it cannot have known for many years

Appendix F.

TABLE showing the results of the in-door labour carried on in the Jeypoor Jail during the year 1870.

No	FACTORIES.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			Profit.	Loss.	REMARKS
		Sales	Articles in hand.	Total	Articles from last year	Expended.	Total.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Wearing shop	431 8 10	51 15 0	533 3 8	35 7 9	578 24 0	414 3 0	119 2 7		
2	Shoe making shop	239 12 0	51 6 0	411 2 0	7 3 0	327 8 4	384 19 4	-63 8 8		
3	Shoe making	102 8 11	4 15 0	117 3 1	2 14 0	43 24 0	40 12 0	-0 7 1		
4	Shoe making	260 3 0		260 3 0	5 1 0	100 4 6	100 0 6	160 3 0		
5	Shoe making	43 14 0	14 1 8	57 15 8	10 9 7	44 10 9	53 4 0	2 11 3		
6	Shoe making	335 4 11	253 8 9	589 13 8	63 7 3	317 4 6	613 11 0	181 1 11		
7	Shoe making	58 0 0		58 0 0		1 1 0	1 0 0	57 0 3		
8	Shoe making	70 15 0		70 15 0		-0 13 0	-0 13 0	7 0 0		
9	Shoe making	589 4 6	7 0 0	597 4 6		315 7 0	315 7 0	71 13 0		
10	Shoe making	15 15 3	75 0 0	240 15 3		134 1 0	153 1 0	52 14 3		
11	Shoe making	60 7 0	25 12 0	262 3 8	2 4 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	11 3 0		
12	Shoe making	5 9 0		5 9 0		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 13 0		
13	Shoe making	5 8 0		5 8 0		1 9 0	1 9 0	3 13 0		
14	Shoe making	61 0 0	11 15 3	75 15 3	11 15 3	39 2 0	61 1 3	24 14 0		
15	Shoe making	15 4 8		215 4 8		383 11 0	383 11 0	105 7 0		
16	Shoe making	297 2 9		297 2 9		445 21 9	438 21 9	4 9 3		
17	Shoe making	505 5 3		505 5 3		509 10 0	509 10 0	4 9 3		
18	Shoe making	341 0 0		473 0 0		411 8 6	411 8 6	63 1 3		
19	Shoe making	448 9 7		488 9 7		223 5 0	223 5 0	195 4 1		
20	Shoe making	8 5 0		8 5 0		6 13 0	6 13 0	10 8 0		
21	Shoe making			17 5 0			6 13 0			

The daily average number of prisoners employed in the factories during the year is 224.

JEPPOOR, }
The 10th May 1871

(Sd)

E R C BRADFORD, Capt.,
Officiating Political Agent.

Appendix D

TABULAR Statement showing the total number of Zillah Vernacular Schools and their attendance in the Jeypoor territory during the year 1870-71

	Persian Schools	Hindce Schools	Total of Schools	Total number of pupils	REMARKS
Jeypoor	22	10	32	684	

JEYPOOR,
The 10th May 1871

(Sd) E R C BRADFORD, *Capt*,
Officiating Political Agent

Appendix E.

TABULAR Statement showing the number of "Mukhtubs" and "Chut-salis" in the Jeypoor territory, partially supported by the Durbar, for the year 1870-71

	"Mukhtubs"	Chut-salis	Total	Total of pupils	REMARKS
Jeypoor	59	305	367	6970	Partially supported by the Jeypoor Durbar

JEYPOOR,
The 10th May 1871

(Sd) E R C BRADFORD, *Capt*,
Officiating Political Agent

Appendix F.

TABLE showing the results of the in-door labour carried on in the Jyipoor Jail during the year 1870.

FACTORIES.	RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURE				Profit.	Loss	REMARKS
	Sales	Articles in hand.	Total	Articles from last year	Expended.	Total.					
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1 Weaving shop	431 8 10	81 15 6	555 0 4	25 7 9	376 14 6	414 5 9	310 2 7			The daily average number of prisoners employed in the factories during the year is 234.	
2 Shoe making shop	539 28 9	51 0 0	411 3 0	7 2 0	297 8 4	239 10 4	76 8 5				
3 Shoe work	103 5 11	4 16 0	117 3 1	2 14 0	45 14 0	46 12 0	70 7 1				
4 Shoe work	204 3 0		204 3 0	5 12 0	109 4 0	104 0 0	160 2 6				
5 Shoe work	45 14 0	14 1 5	57 15 3	10 0 3	44 10 9	55 4 0	2 11 2				
6 Shoe work	335 4 11	235 8 9	259 13 8	65 7 3	317 4 0	432 11 0	181 1 12				
7 Shoe work	54 9 3	35 9 3	70 13 0		1 1 0	1 0 0	37 0 3				
8 Shoe work	70 13 0	7 0 0	87 4 0		0 12 6	0 12 6	0 0 0				
9 Shoe work	580 4 0	215 13 5	230 13 5	3 4 0	315 7 6	315 7 6	71 13 0				
10 Shoe work	215 13 5	23 0 0	230 13 5		184 1 0	183 1 0	52 14 3				
11 Shoe work	04 7 6	23 12 0	27 3 6		78 0 0	80 14 0	22 5 4				
12 Shoe work	5 9 0		5 9 0		2 13 0	2 12 0	0 0 0				
13 Shoe work	6 0 0		6 0 0		1 9 0	1 9 0	0 0 0				
14 Shoe work	64 0 0	31 13 3	75 15 3	11 13 3	39 2 0	51 1 3	23 15 0				
15 Shoe work	273 4 5		273 4 5		352 11 0	351 11 0	103 7 0				
16 Shoe work	207 3 0		207 3 0		444 11 3	439 11 3	4 9 3				
17 Shoe work	503 3 5		503 3 5		509 10 0	509 10 0	4 9 3				
18 Shoe work	241 0 0	23 0 0	43 9 9		411 6 6	411 6 6	43 8 3				
19 Shoe work	415 9 7		415 9 7		222 5 0	222 5 0	106 4 1				
20 Miscellaneous	8 5 0	0 0 0	17 5 0		0 23 0	0 23 0	10 6 0				

Jyipoor, }
The 10th May 1871

(Sd)

E R C BRADFORD, Capt,
Officiating Political Agent.

Appendix G.

STIFFHART showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Appeals during the year 1870

Detail	No	REMARKS
Persons under trial, 1st January 1870	22	The average duration of the suits was each two (2) months and twenty-four (24) days
Persons under trial during the year	119	Decrees were awarded in 39 cases, the total amount of which was Rupees 5,110-14-3 against Rupees 18,164-5-0, the aggregate amount sued for, or 11 22 per cent
Total	141	
Persons under trial during the year	121	There were six cases of appeal to Agent to the Governor-General, the result of which has yet been known in one of them, which upholds the ruling of the Lower Court
Persons under trial, 31st December 1870	20	Thirty-one (31) persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, one for life, thirteen under one year, eleven (11) over one and under two years, two over two and under seven years, and four for 14 years

Jeypoor,
7th 19th May 1871 }

(Sd) E R C BRADFORD, Capt,
Officiating Political Agent

Appendix H

ABSTRACT Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypoor International Court of Appeals during the year 1870

OFFENCES			Number
<i>Against the Person</i>			
Murder			1
Assault with wounding			2
<i>Against Property</i>			3
Highway robbery with aggravating circumstances			4
Ditto	without	ditto	30
Gang robbery	with	ditto	Nil
Ditto	without	ditto	5
Theft	with	ditto	1
Do simple			16
Cattle-lifting			42
Arson			1
Traffic in slave (Burdaseroshee)			5
Premeditated raids			Nil
Counterfeiting coin and uttering base coin			Nil
Burglary			Nil
Miscellaneous			14
			118
			121

JEYPOOR, }
The 10th May 1871 }

(Sd) E R C BRADFORD, Capt,
Officiating Political Agent

Appendix I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Dāk robberies, the localities, and the number and value of the parcels plundered in the Jeypoor territory during the year 1870-71.

Localities.	Date	Number of parcels plundered	Estimated value.	REMARKS
Near the village of Balabhun in road to Shikharwattee	1st May 1870 -	5	Rs a p 4,435 10 0	Banghy mail robberies
Village Gazupoor between Mhowa and Kurrowly.	19th February 1871 -	1	34 0 0	
Near Bandree Sindree on the Jeypoor and Ak-hangurh border on the Ajmere and Agra Road	31st March 1871 -	8	Not yet known.	

Jeypoor, }
The 10th May 1871.

(Sd) E. R. C. BRADFORD, Capt.,
Officiating Political Agent.

Appendix E.a

Report of the Jeypoor Government School of Industrial Art, for the year 1870-71

1 It is not an easy matter to convey in a descriptive form, without actual demonstration and illustrative examples quite beyond the scope of a Report like this, the working of an institution in the ornamental and industrial arts

2 Even did the limits of this Report permit of such illustration, our means of supplying it in the present instance could be small, since much of the most characteristic work executed in this School during the last year has been forwarded to the International Exhibition now open in London

3 I can do nothing more, therefore, but sketch as briefly as possible the outline of the operations during the year 1870-71

4 The drawing class which, at the date of my last Report, was only in a very rudimentary condition, has made very decided and successful progress. It embraces now 20 pupils which number is increased by occasional pupils from outside otherwise unconnected with this institution, and enrolled entirely at their own request

5 Most of the pupils of this class have been, for a long time, engaged in the decoration of one of the principal apartments of the Palace after designs furnished by myself, and have thus been called upon to bring their abilities, at an early period of their pupilage to useful and practical purpose and so successful have their labours been that from His Highness the Maharajah himself and from every one who has seen their work, they have received well-deserved praise

6 Indeed, the evidences of the usefulness of the instruction which these boys have obtained are very marked. Without being able to claim for them any decided ability in the way of original design, which must always be the result of long and careful practice from well selected examples, I can safely affirm that it would be very difficult anywhere to find more careful execution and exact draughtsmanship than many of these pupils display in the elaboration of the designs with which they have been furnished

7 Most of these designs are in outline and monochrome on the flat, but several of the pupils have advanced to exercises in shading from the flat, and outline drawing from the round

8 In architectural and geometric drawing, too, some considerable progress has been made, the beneficial influences of which are beginning to make themselves already felt outside the School, and there is every prospect of the tuition thus afforded bringing the masons and carpenters of this city back to the execution of more exact work, a quality formerly possessed by them to a high degree, but which at present they stand in great danger of losing simply from the want of a little careful instruction in geometrical draughtsmanship

9 In order still further to spread the advantages of such instruction, a public class in practical geometry has been instituted, open to all classes of the community

Appendix I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Dill robberies, the localities, and the number and value of the parcels plundered in the Jeypoor territory during the year 1870-71.

Localities.	Date.	Number of parcels plundered.	Estimated value.	REMARKS.
Near the village of Balakum in road to Shikharwati	1st May 1870 -	5	Rs. a p 4,135 10 6	Banghy mail robberies
Village Gazeppoor between Mhowa and Kurrowly.	19th February 1871 -	1	31 0 0	
Near Bandree Sindree on the Jeypoor and Kishangurh border on the Ajmere and Agra Road	31st March 1871 -	8	Not yet known.	

Jeypoor, }
Till 10th May 1871.

(Sd) L. R. C. BRADFORD, Capt.,
Officiating Political Agent.

required very considerable skill in the use of the English lathe, both in plain and ornamental turning in wood, ivory, and metals

6—*Engraving and Jewelry*

19 I cannot speak too highly in praise of the master engraver at the head of this department. In dexterity of execution and neatness of finish he could compare favourably with most English workmen. A natural willingness to learn, and an unusual quickness of perception, have made him master of many processes not lying within the immediate range of his department, so that his services come to be at times of the greatest possible use and assistance to me. Attention has lately been given to the extension of the art of enamelling.

7—*Pottery*

20 We have not succeeded in making quite such rapid progress here as I should have liked, chiefly from the difficulties and delay attending the erection of our glazing furnace. I am in hopes however, that when once this is completed we shall be able to turn out very excellent work, and I am still, as stated in my last Report, "sanguine enough to believe that Jeypoor will soon be able to produce as good China and stone ware as any made in India."

21 Connected with this department is that of modelling in clay, and moulding and casting in plaster. The pupils now being instructed in this branch of ornamental art are making very satisfactory progress, and I am in hopes of their soon having acquired such a proficiency as to permit of their being formed into a separate class under the supervision of one of their number in whom there is hopeful promise of his soon becoming well able to assume the responsibility of a master.

8—*Book binding*

22 This continues to be one of the most useful, as it is one of the most satisfactory, branches of industry pursued in this School.

9—*Practical and Analytical Chemistry*

23 This has been broken up as a separate industrial department but as I found instruction in chemistry so likely to prove of benefit to the general community, and the people themselves so willing to take advantage of it, I have instituted as in the case of practical geometry and other branches of science a course of occasional lectures on these subjects, which there is every reason to believe, will be of the highest importance in extending the desire for knowledge of a useful and profitable kind.

10—*Lithography*

24 The practical details of printing from stone have been entirely and satisfactorily mastered, but until some of the pupils of our drawing class have acquired more proficiency in free hand-drawing, we cannot expect to produce anything but the simplest works in lithography.

10 The industrial branches of this School are 15 in number, and are exhibited in the accompanying Table, which affords a comparative view between those at present existing and those tabulated in last year's Report

11 From the annexed Table it will be seen that five (5) additional branches have been established during the year under review, *viz*, printing, electro-plating, engraving on wood, photography, and ornamental embroidery

1 — *Blacksmiths*

12 The large increase of work in this department has rendered a comparative increase of the establishment necessary, so that, whereas last year we employed three workmen and six apprentices, we have now eight of the former and seven of the latter, total 16. Very praiseworthy results are turned out from this workshop, confined, of course, almost solely to work in wrought iron. A pair of ornamental wrought iron gates, now in course of construction for the cemetery at this station, promises to be a very creditable work.

2 — *Carpenters and Joiners*

13 In this department, too, there has been a large increase of work, necessitating an augmentation from two workmen and eight apprentices, total 10, to nine workmen and 13 apprentices, total 22. Indeed, there is so much work thrown on this department that a still further increase will be necessary. Several of the pupils, who have only handled their tools since the establishment of this institution, are already skilled enough to compete favourably with adult workmen.

3 — *Wood carving*

14 The establishment of this department has been reduced chiefly to transference of its members to the one just noticed on account of pressure of work.

4 — *Stone carving*

15 The number of master stone cutters has been reduced from two to one, and that of apprentices augmented from four to six. Much more work, however, than could possibly be executed by so small an establishment has been turned out during the year, but this has been done by contract labour outside.

16 In my last Report I had occasion to notice the excellent stone and marble work already done in Jyepoor, on which account I deemed it advisable to direct the course of tuition more "towards instruction in practical geometry and the principles of ornamental design, than to improvement in actual workmanship already very excellent."

17 This object I have, therefore, maintained, adding to it instruction in modelling in clay, plaster, and soft stone, an necessary adjuncts to the sculptor.

5 — *Turnery*

18 In this work the number of apprentices has been increased from three to five. The workmen at the head of this department are

32 If, as indeed I have been led to hope, such advantages are likely to be within the grasp of our efforts, I must confess that I cannot, without much misgiving and regret, contemplate the probability of my connexion with this institution, in its present incomplete state, being withdrawn

33 That in such event it would become completely disorganized and finally break up altogether is an opinion originating in no desire to unduly arrogate to myself the questionable credit of being necessary to its existence, but in an honest regret that an institution which promises so well, and which has so entirely enlisted my warmest sympathies and earnest energies for its welfare, should be abandoned to a fate in which no one who is acquainted with the circumstances of its existence can recognize for it anything more hopeful than complete disorganization

34 It is not for me, however, to do more than indicate the dangers to which this institution would be exposed were my connexion with it so early a period of its existence to be prematurely withdrawn I can only further express a hope that the Maharaja, whose benevolent endeavours to advance the welfare of his people in concert with our own Government, ever ready to second and support such praiseworthy action, may avert the decay of an institution which, under careful guidance, would possess so many elements of physical and moral progress

JAYPOOR, }
The 8th May 1871 }

(Sd) F W F DEFABECK,
Principal, School of Arts, Jaipur

11—*Printing*

25 This and the four following departments have been introduced since my last Report was written. The services of an able Printer have been secured, and there is no doubt that the establishment of a good Press will be productive of the most useful results.

12—*Electro plating*

26 This useful and profitable branch of industrial art has also been recently introduced, and promises far to become a valuable addition to the School.

13—*Wood-engraving*

27 One of the ablest workmen among the wood carvers is being instructed under my own supervision in the art of wood engraving, and the aptitude which he has already shown in the execution of work of this nature makes it probable that we may soon be able to introduce this most useful branch of industrial and ornamental art permanently into this city.

14—*Photography*

28 Instruction in photography has been imparted to several pupils, among whom we number the Prime Minister's son and other members of the native gentry of Jaipur. Of course, as yet their efforts are but rudimentary, but to have enlisted the interest of this class in anything calculated to employ their leisure usefully, and call forth a spirit of enquiry and scientific investigation by any means whatever, is in itself a result of the highest importance.

15—*Ornamental Embroidery*

29 This is a branch of industry introduced at the Maharaja's express desire, and is under the superintendence of a very skilful workman from Benares, who is well able to instruct the pupils under his charge in this elegant occupation.

30 On the whole I may safely say that, in spite of the many and various obstacles which have attended the establishment of a School of Arts in the city, very much has been done to break down the prejudice which has stood in the way of the progress of any sort, while at the same time means of rare attainment have been afforded to the working classes for instruction and example in already existing branches of industry, as well as in others hitherto entirely unknown in this remote province.

31 While labouring is much as possible to secure so desirable an object for this School, I have, nevertheless, thought it necessary to keep continually in view that the great end of such an institution must be to improve the taste, stimulate the industry, and extend the general knowledge of the population ever as wide as possible, so that, while the State must be pecuniarily aided in the individual consideration of the expenditure of such an educational establishment, it must ultimately become very largely a gainer in the more improved industry and property of its population.

32 If, as indeed I have been led to hope, such advantages are likely to be within the grasp of our efforts, I must confess that I cannot, without much misgiving and regret, contemplate the probability of my connexion with this institution, in its present incomplete state, being withdrawn

33 That in such event it would become completely disorganized and finally break up altogether is an opinion originating in no desire to unduly arrogate to myself the questionable credit of being necessary to its existence, but in an honest regret that an institution which promises so well, and which has so entirely enlisted my warmest sympathies and earnest energies for its welfare, should be abandoned to a fate in which no one who is acquainted with the circumstance of its existence can recognize for it anything more hopeful than complete disorganization

34 It is not for me, however, to do more than indicate the dangers to which this institution would be exposed were my connexion with it at so early a period of its existence to be prematurely withdrawn I can only further express a hope that the Maharaja, whose benevolent endeavours to advance the welfare of his people in concert with our own Government, ever ready to second and support such praiseworthy action, may avert the decay of an institution which, under careful guidance, would possess so many elements of physical and moral progress

JEYPOOR, }
The 8th May 1871 }

(Sd) P W F DEFAECK,
Principal, School of Arts, Jeypoor

Average

	<i>Secrs</i>	<i>Chits</i>
Wheat	8	11
Barley	10	2½
Ghee	1	1½
Rice	6	1½

Want of water.

6. In the arid tracts of Marwar great distress prevails from want of water. In the town of Jodhpoor the people are nearly perishing from thirst. Deep tanks and wells, never yet known before to run dry, are exhausted. Some wells have muddy puddles at their bottom, whence water is doled out by hand, and any spot where water still remains is thronged to by men and women struggling to fill their water-vessels. Long before day-break and till long after sunset, strings of emaciated women are seen hastening to and from the tanks and wells, and the sight of them toiling under their burdens, or waiting hours for an opportunity to fill their water-pots, is most painful to witness.

7. The Maharaja has lately given the people free access to his private reservoir, the "Jalle-sur-talao," thus may afford relief for a month, but should the rains come late, it is dreadful to think what the poorer and weaker classes will then suffer.

The water-supply of Jodhpoor.

8. In last year's Report it was stated that "the water-supply at Jodhpoor, which contains a population of about 100,000 souls, is a question of great difficulty." I regret to say that, whilst I differ from this opinion as to the difficulty of supply which appears to me a mere question of labour and outlay, to the apathy of the Chief is the want of water to be ascribed. It required that little exertion and small sacrifice on the part of the Maharaja, to have averted this distress in his capital and to have prevented its occurring again.

The "Bhaajee-ka-talao."

9. The "Bhaajee-ka-talao" is a noble tank within the city walls; its dimensions are—length 517 feet, width 375 feet, and its walls are from 15 feet to 25 feet high. The average depth would be 25 feet were the masonry of the walls finished, and it would consequently contain a vast volume of water. It is supplied by a fine canal, fed again by several branch aqueducts which drain the watershed of the rocky ranges to the west of the city. The tank and its feeders have cost Rupees 5,00,000.

10. It was the charitable work of "Sirc Konwar," a daughter of the last Chief, Mann Singh, and a widow of Maharaja Jy Singh, of Jyapoor. Her latter days were spent at Jodhpoor, but before the bed of the tank had been paved, or the walls all completed, the Rani became childish with age and fell into the power of her servants. It is currently reported that she had set apart money for the completion of the tank. If so, the money disappeared on her death a year ago.

one, still it is much to be feared that the extraordinary heat of the present season, combined with bad drinking water, and paucity of proper food, will eventually engender sickness amongst the poorer population.

The Administration

18 The present administration of the country has been fully discussed in last year's Annual Report, and my experience confirms the remarks on the constitution of the Government and the character of its individual members made by Colonel Brooke. The nominal Government, under the Maharaja, consists as before of Murdan Ali Khan as Dewan, Mehta Bijay Singh, Singhet Samratia, Mehta Hurjeeewun and Pandit Sheonaran as Mooshibs.

19 I allude to this as a nominal Government, for the Maharaja reposes neither confidence nor power in his Ministers as an integral Government. When first appointed, the agreement made under the orders of Government by the Maharaja was that they should form a ministry with separate and collective powers to conduct the business of the State. To the Dewan was assigned a general supervision, and to the Mooshibs separate control of the Revenue, Criminal Civil, and other branches, but, as has been shown in previous Reports this arrangement in common with other points of the agreement, owing to various obstacles chiefly arising from the Durbar itself, has entirely broken down and is in abeyance. The orders of Government have been entirely disregarded, officials not in the ministry are allowed to obstruct or interfere in its functions. Women and eunuchs are mediums of communication with the Chief. Money for State purposes is diverted from its proper channel to private coffers, and troops and employees remain unpaid.

The Dewan

20 The character of the Dewan has already been fully given in last year's Report. In December 1870, at the wish of the Maharaja and by my advice, the Dewan dismissed many of the foreigners with which he had inundated Marwar. He probably thus reduced his power, but he appeased his master and decreased his unpopularity. Considering all things and the existing state of the Government, I do not see that till radical changes are made in the administration, his removal would effect any change for the better, and I believe, during the past year, he has striven well for the good of the country. I know he has often given the Chief good advice which has been overruled or disregarded. The Maharaja is ever changing his officials partly from selfish motives, partly because he considers such changes argue a firmness in his administration, so he has lately been sounding the removal of the Dewan.

21 He has to work under a master reform emanating from a foreigner who cannot have at heart a Maharaja's Government, or, if

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Other Members of the Ministry

22 The other members of the Government, except perhaps Mehta Bijay Sing, who, from his personal influence in the country, is more independent, are afraid openly to display any independent thought or spirit, but mutely follow the orders of their Chief. Instead of attending to their official duties, they delegate them to inferiors and dance attendance on their Chief at his Palace and his garden residences, thus their days are frivolously spent in courting favour and in idle gossip.

Position of the Ruler

23 Whilst this is the state of the executive the position of the Ruler himself in his State renders his Government more weak and effete. The Maharaja's persistently confiscating and withholding States and villages belonging to his Thakoors and dependants, the consequent forcible re-occupation of most of them by a conspiracy of aggrieved Thakoors, and the interposition of the political authorities to avert rebellion and blood shed by inducing the Maharaja to return to complainants further confiscated lands, all these changes during the past few years have more than ever weakened the power of the Chief, and from these causes, one and all combined, the Thakoors have become a powerful league, which, instead of regarding their suzerain as their leader regard him as their antagonist. The consequence is that almost invariably the orders of the Durbar are wholly disregarded and despised and the Maharaja, instead of trying to conciliate some of his Thakoors and to control others, will persist in a system of provocative measures which he has not the power to carry through, and which excite further opposition and ill will.

24 The Chief seems unable to distinguish when and where he can exercise his authority legitimately and wisely. While he will not, or cannot, punish undoubted crimes as those of the Khattoo murder, will not repress dacoity or subdue robber Chiefs and population, as on the Jhallore border, he will make his chief Thakoors his enemies either by secretly supporting against them a lawless village like Sankra, or by keeping from their rightful owners villages like Churrance, Meestree, and many others. He will foster disputes or allow them to increase. He will set brother against brother and mother against son, as in the Baburra succession case. He will favour one party or oppress the other. He will not perceive that in abusing his power he weakens it, but will be led away by some foolish whim or some unworthy motive to offend men whom he ought to make his friends.

Position of the Thakoors to their Chief.

25 The effect on the Thakoors has been that, ignoring the dominion of their suzerain, they have acquired powers to which they have no right and exceeded their jurisdiction by interference in affairs which the Durbar should settle. Not being amenable to any authority it quite depends upon the individual character of each Thakoor what course he pursues within, and often without, his own estate, and how far he acquits his duties to the Durbar, what taxes he pays, and what field service he performs in exchange for his fief.

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21 He has to work under a master who views any advice for reform as emanating from a foreigner who wishes to aggrandize for himself, and to acquire popularity with British officers, who, therefore, cannot have at heart what the Maharaja considers the sole object of his government, viz., His Highness' personal benefit.

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Zenana and Court influence.

27 Whilst the Maharaja will trust supervision to none, he entirely fails to supervise his officials himself. He is inaccessible to complaints but those that reach him through the zenana or his personal attendants. The consequence is, that every official must have a friend in the zenana or Court. Having once gained the ear of a favourite mistress or eunuch, he is master of the situation, and has only to present nuzzeranna on appointment backed by further timely offerings to keep in favour, and have grace extended to him when some flagrant act attracts notice. Crimes can then be hushed up or condoned, false accusations be trumped up, and all means of exaction resorted to. He need submit no accounts, ignores the ministry and disregards its authority, and governs in security in some remote corner of Marwar, or remains at the capital, sending some relation or dependant to act in the district till a change becomes politic on financial grounds, and another promising *protégé* supplants him.

Oppression of Raj officials

28 Thus the Hakeem of Seewana arrested a Rajpoot, took two mares from him, and kept him in confinement for several days at Seewanna on a false accusation. He subsequently released the Rajpoot keeping the mares and some money. I happened to pass through Seewanna on the march, and the above facts were proved and acknowledged by the Hakeem, the money was returned, but the mares were away on the Hakeem's service, though a promise to restore them was made, and I brought the case to the notice of the Maharaja himself a month and a half after they were not given back, and the last I heard of it was, that a clam was made for their keep during wrongful restraint, on payment of which the mares would be restored.

29 The Borahwa case affords another instance of irresponsible government on the part of Raj officials. The villages of Burroo and Borahwa belong to Thakoors in the Purbutsir District. The Thakoor of the former seizes bunyas of the latter who visit Burroo, exacts money from them and refuses to release them at the other Thakoor's request, an exercise of authority by the Hakeem of Purbutsir is called for. He visits Burroo, but exchanges turbans with, and is feasted by, the Thakoor thereof. He tells Borahwa he may go to Jodhpoor to complain. Borahwa in Rajpoot fashion waits his opportunity and retaliates by seizing Burroo's bunyas. Burroo then attacks at night a hamlet of Borahwa, sacks it, two villagers, a man and a woman, are killed in the defence of their home, and two more are wounded. A blood feud is now established. Borahwa calls for justice, but Burroo and Purbutsir Hakeem have doubtless arranged matters at head-quarters, for nothing has been done. Is it surprising then that the Marwar Government is neither trusted nor respected?

30 At Palce the goldsmiths have all shut up their shops and left the town on being persecuted by the authorities to pay the cost of an ornament made some sixteen years ago, and now said to be short weight.

In the same town, under a former Hakeem, a party of dyers, a profession which adds much to the trade and importance of the town, have, from oppression, left it never to return. Indeed Palce, once a large and flourishing mart, and by position the nucleus of a great trade, has, under the pressure of successive Hakeems, dwindled down within my incumbency of six years to two-thirds, if not less, of its original size.

Durbar favourites

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32 His cue is to retain all the money he can get into the treasury for his master, and not to pay a single item the Maharaja does not personally and verbally desire him to. Under this secret understanding he dishonors the Dewan's Drafts, though issued under the Maharaja's orders and according to regular sanction, he even refuses to cash the Maharaja's Drafts, thus the unfortunate Durbar servants carry about Treasury Drafts which they cannot get cashed, unless some special influence is brought to bear in their favour, or they can negotiate the transaction with the Treasurer.

33 Similarly Josee Hunsraj possesses the confidence of the Maharaja though not entitled to it. He is the head of a very influential Brahmin sect in Marwar the astrologer caste. He is an ascetic and a strict religionist. His life argues perfect virtue, and his religious self-denial commands respect among his brethren. He will, though an old man, sit for hours up to his waist in water appeasing deceased manes and muttering spells. He will fast for two days five thousand Josees at Mundore. The word meat will make him shudder and he will tuck his garments round him to escape the touch of pollution. He assumes the power of forecasting the future, but he entirely omits to tell the truth regarding the present.

34 Withal he is a most plausible and able man, energetic, commanding, wealthy, powerful, and unscrupulous. He will declaim and scold at the top of his voice. He awes even his Chief. His sons, relations, and adherents are so multifarious and ubiquitous, that he commands through them inside and outside the Palace perfect information and influence.

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31 To show how infatuated the Maharaja is regarding a man who has gained his favour, and how obstinately and blindly he will support him, I would instance the case of his treasurer, Bhundaree Bahadoor Mull. When this man was appointed in June 1870, the Officiating Political Agent urgently begged the Maharaja to remove him, as in rank and character he was quite unfit for his post. A reply was received that his nephew had been appointed, which in Marwar, where boys are nominated for their fathers (as now in the Halmee of Jhallora), was a quibble. A strongly-worded khureeta and further remonstrances were addressed to Maharaja Tukht Sing, but they met with tacit resistance, and Bhundaree Mull, a zenana favourite, a man of low capacity, retains his position spite of all remonstrances and advice from the Political Agent.

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44 Thus we have in this unfortunate State a Chief who, while unable to command respect or obedience in his country or his Palace, resolutely retains all semblance of authority in his own hands, and refuses to place any confidence in or power with his Ministry. And on the other hand we have a powerful band of Thakoors, a clique of intriguing officials, and a large unruly family, who are perfectly uncontrollable and who can commit any excesses themselves, or connive at any misdoings of others, without the slightest fear of any consequences from the Durbar.

Highway Robbery

45 With this state of affairs, and with a country disorganized by famine and anarchy, it is not surprising that highway robbery has been very prevalent in the country during the past year, and that at the present moment, excepting that portion of the high road from Ajmere to Erinpoora passing through Godwar, and better guarded by the Maharaja Konwur Jeswant Sing's troops, the highways and byways throughout the territory, and especially near Jodhpoor itself, are unsafe day or night for travellers.

46 On the 22nd January last as my camp was marching from Jodhpoor, the writers of my Native office travelling in carts were stopped by foot-pads about two miles from the city gate on the road to Palec and were plundered of everything the robbers cared to take away. Though immediate intimation was given, and the Vakeel sent back to Jodhpoor to try and effect the capture of the robbers, not one was caught, nor any of the missing property recovered. The case was filed in the Court of Vakeels and compensation given by default.

47 The records of the Court of Vakeels show that plaints by foreigners demanding satisfaction for 96 robberies committed in Marwar during the past year were filed. And the records of the Agency Office show that five complaints of gang robberies have been made during the past year and referred to the Durbar for settlement, but these cannot be the tenth of such cases. Numbers of petitions are sent on for disposal to the Durbar, or petitioners in eight cases referred to it for justice without any register being kept. Moreover, complaints do not come from remote districts, the people fearing the consequences of appealing to this Office and of offending their local superiors. Numerous cases are condoned and hushed up, and others drag their weary way through the Criminal Court without any tangible result. The Court itself is a farce, as in most cases it cannot or does not enforce obedience, and the capture of a robber is in all cases the exception.

Measures for suppression of robbery

48 When I arrived at Jodhpoor in December 1870, I tried every means to induce the Maharaja to institute measures for the protection of travellers and the suppression of robberies. Such an arrangement necessitates trouble and expense, so it was coolly received by the Maharaja. At last he drew up a plan of proposed Thannas in the district of Jodhpoor itself. This scheme was sent for my approval, and I was assured it was to be extended to all the roads and passes in the country. It was admirable on paper, but further it never went.

19 So in February I addressed a Khureeta to the Chief alluding to his promises, pointing out that in the last two years alone Rupees 81,211-13 9 had been decreed against the Rāj in the Marwar Court of Va-
 To Agent Governor Gene ral, No 12 3P dated 23rd February 1871
 leels as compensation to travellers, &c, plundered, and to give His Highness my support a Circular Note was also addressed to the Ser-
 * First rank
 † Feudal cesses
 rihit* Thakoors, calling upon them to furnish the Rāj with quotas of horse according to their several "Rakhs,"† and to post Thannas in their own estates, in short, to assist their Durbar in arranging for the safety of travellers and the capture of robbers. The Thakoors replied at once that they would assist the Durbar and post troops wherever they were ordered, but that no order had reached them yet. The Maharaja on the 6th April last replied to me in a Khureeta that he had wished to carry out some such project throughout the country, and as a preliminary to it had called upon the Thakoors for their quotas of horse, but that none had responded, and the Durbar was powerless alone to carry out the measure.

JHALLORE AND SANCHORE

50 The province comprising Jhallore and Sanchore forms the south western portion of Marwar and marches to the south on the States of Serohi and Palilunpoor. Its south western corner touches on the Thurr Parkur Districts of Seinde, while to the west lies Mullancee, and to the north and east other districts of Marwar. It is remote from the capital, at times has been dismembered from it, and its position and natural features afford an asylum to refugees and plunderers. It is intersected by ranges of lofty wooded hills surrounded at their bases by thick forests, and is more blessed with water than the rest of Marwar. Its soil is rich and its resources are great, requiring only to be developed under a just administration.

The Jhallore border

51 All its southern border, however, has long been the haunt of robber chiefs and robber bands and the names of Loheerna, Cheekla, Malwarra, Oochmut, Parrun, Boyatra, and Bakasur have long been the terror of the surrounding countries, into which they either commit forays or from which they levy black mail.

52 In the month of March 1867 their excesses having attained a great height, I entered the district accompanied with a Rāj force under the Maharaja's Dewan. The Thakoors were too strong in men and in position to be attacked and punished as they ought to have been by the Rāj troops, so the Durbar had to content itself with taking security from the Thakoors and reaping the benefit which the personal injunctions of a British Officer to the several Chiefs, and the presence of a Durbar force might produce.

53 In my Annual Report for 1867-68 it was stated that "my visit in February and March 1867 did much to pacify the tract and repress cattle lifting and strife, still I fear, from the weakness and carelessness of the Durbar, and the recusancy of the Thakoors, who own no authority or control, the district is fast lapsing into its former state of dissension and plundering."

61. The Maharaja has been called upon strictly to maintain the arrangements made by Major Carnell, to pay up arrears due his troops at Jhallore, and to keep them regularly paid.

62. As long as we can afford personally and continuously to superintend these arrangements, and periodically to give *armed support* to the Durbar, these arrangements, granting that the Durbar maintains them and that its troops are kept efficient (a very doubtful contingency), may answer and robbery be repressed, but it appears to me that such a measure is only a temporary makeshift and one difficult to maintain. What is required is strict-handed justice with all parties, a weaning of the Chiefs and their followers from their unlawful, but profitable, pursuits, and a gradual pacification of the entire district. Such measures cannot be hoped for from the Marwar Government.

BOYATRA AND BAKASUR

63. The Thakoorate of Boyatra and Bakasur is another den of thieves, it is the resort of the bad characters of the neighbouring portions of Marwar, Mullincee, Scinde, and Pahlunpoor, and my Office is full of complaints against it from the last three districts. The Durbar has been continually written to, direct and through the Vakeel, to suppress these excesses, and every case has been separately brought to notice. The daring extent these robberies have reached is evinced by the fact that thirty-one cases of robbery have been filed against Boyatra and Bakasur during the past year.

64. On the 13th March last I wrote a special *Mureeta* to the Maharaja regarding this tract. No reply has been received. I am informed a post of six horse has been located at Boyatra, but they are jaghire horse, and from them no good can be expected.

Godwar governed by the Maharaj Konwur.

65. In favourable contrast with the above lawless and misgoverned districts, it is pleasing to notice the peaceful and well-controlled province of Godwar, which is administered by the Maharaja's eldest son, Konwur Jeswant Sing. That district and the imperial road passing along it were not long ago infested by bands of Meenas. But the absence of crime therein is the best proof of the control it is now held in.

Mail robbery.

66. The only mail robbery during the past year is that of a banghy mail which occurred in February between Palee and Jodhpoor. The mail consisted of one parcel of valuable Benares cloth addressed to Jodhpoor. The runner was escorted by one sowar, a boy, who fled, and the four mounted robbers took off their booty with impunity, and, as is usual in Marwar, have not been apprehended. I wrote to the Inspecting Postmaster of this Division to try and discover some collusion between the Post Office runner or other officials and the robbers, but none could be discovered. The mail is never attacked unless it contains valuables, which points to no other conclusion but that the thieves must be well informed of the intended despatch and nature of parcels.

unchanged. In private conversations His Highness is distinguished by courtesy and good breeding, and not one word disrespectful to our Government or its officers ever escapes him. Whatever he may do in his own country, and however much he may fail to remedy his faults or yield to good advice, the impression every officer who knows him well must have is, that Maharaja Tulsi Singh never intentionally is disloyal to the British Government.

Establishment of an Opium Agency

88 Agreeably to your wishes and those of the Commissioner of Sindh, in view to the exportation of opium through Marwar and Jaisalmer to Kurrachee, the Maharaja has opened an Opium Agency at Pilee, but the European firm (Noonan & Co.) to whom the Commissioner was to entrust the purchase, have not as yet sent an agent to Pilee. Unless the Meywar Durbar allows free trade in opium, I am afraid the Agency at Pilee will not be a success. Meywar forces all its opium to go to Oodeypoor, to be weighed and pay duty before it leaves the territory.

Sambhur Salt works

89 The engagements between the Government of India and this State on account of the Sambhur, Nawa, and Goodah Salt works, have been smoothly carried out during the past year. Some claims by Cazees for money grants in lieu of salt, which for years they have under Delhi Sunnuds been entitled to, have been received and referred to the Maharaja for disposal.

The Topographical Survey

90 The Topographical Survey of India commenced its preliminary operations in Marwar during the last cold season. Captain G. Strickland, R.L., and his Surveyors were engaged in fixing the basis for the Survey Station, and that officer reported they had met with civility and help throughout the country. The survey will enter Marwar in force during next season.

Court of Vakeels

91 Sessions were held by the Court of Vakeels at Mount Aboo, Ajmere, Beawar, and Jodhpoor in 1870-71. All the Vakeels have remained on duty save those of Pahlunpoor and Serohi, who only attended during the Mount Aboo Sessions when their cases are heard. The Political Superintendents of Serohi and Pahlunpoor were both addressed to depute Vakeels, but the two Durbars have waded to comply till the return after one year of the Court to Mount Aboo. This militates greatly against the efficiency of the Court, the object of which is to have an independent and disinterested jury. And when Sessions are held at Jodhpoor, Ajmere, &c., Vakeels sitting from States unconcerned are especially valuable.

92 The following Tribunal Statement shows the amount of work done. Some of the cases have been very heavy and the Court's labours have not been light —

Cases concluded on 1st April 1870	Filed up to 31st March 1871	Total of cases	Decided in the year	Remaining on 1st April 1871	CASES APPRAISED			
					Decision con- firmed	Dismissed	Pending con- firmation	Total
125	502	927	677	250	3	1	11	15

93 One hundred and fifteen cases of highway robbery attended by loss of life have been heard. The decrees awarded have been—

	Rs	a	p
Against Marwar	32,023	6	8
Ditto Jeyzulmere	33,867	5	4
Ditto Bikaner	3,911	0	0
Ditto Mullance	1,278	12	0

The total compensation for robbery and loss of life decreed in the year amounted to Rupees 73,060 5 0

94 The Agency Treasurer is indebted by the several States for awards advanced as follows —

States	Amount due	Payments received	Balance due
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Marwar	1,09,465 7 9		*1,09,465 7 9
Meywar	2,753 13 4		2,753 13 4
Jeypoor	5,192 5 3	3,308 1 3	2,184 4 0
Bikaner	34,331 14 6	31,475 5 3	2,856 9 3
Kishenghar	1,360 1 4		1,360 1 4
Jeyzulmere	13,941 9 9		13,941 9 9
Pahlunpoor	300 10 4		300 10 4
Serohi	7,013 10 0		7,013 10 0
Total	1,74,659 8 3	34,783 6 6	1,39,876 1 9

* (Of this sum Rupees 94 412-15-2 has been promised to be paid before the 2nd July 1871.)

95 The Jeysulmere debt has been running for nine years without payment,* and Serohi is now for its size a considerable debtor. The orders of Government are stringent that accounts should be closed at the end of each year, and simple interest only charged, the loss, therefore, is greater to the Treasurer if the State do not regularly discharge his claims. These Durbars have been repeatedly called upon to close their accounts.

Dispensaries

96 The following summary prepared by Dr Newman, the Medical Officer of this Agency for the year 1870, shows that the attendance of patients at the Dispensaries has been large, and that vaccination, recently introduced on a more extended scale, has for its first year worked satisfactorily. We hope for better results next year, as the people of Marwar are favourable to vaccination.

97 The entire cost of maintaining these establishments is borne by the Durbar. For the year under report it has been Rupees 6,319 2 0, which exceeds the expenditure of previous years. This is accounted for in the item of Dispensaries by the Mullaneo Dispensary, which for two years had been closed, having been open for 11 months of 1870, by increased salaries given to the Hospital Assistants and, doubtless, somewhat by the increased cost of feeding in-patients, and by other contingencies during a year of high prices.

98 Vaccination expenses have increased owing to six vaccinators and an inspecting vaccinator having been entertained from 1st January 1870, in addition to the three original vaccinators, whose salaries were also increased, and to an allowance of Rupees 50 per mensem having been made from the same date to the Superintendent. This extension of vaccination over Marwar was instituted at the end of 1869 by Dr Moore, the Surgeon of the Rajpootana Agency, with the sanction of Colonel Kertinge, Agent to the Governor-General.

SUMMARY of Marwar Dispensaries and Vaccination Reports for the year 1870

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		SURGICAL OPERATIONS		Expenditure on each institution	VACCINATION			Number of Vaccinators employed	Expenditure on account of vaccination	REMARKS
	In	Out	Important	Minor		Successful	Unsuccessful	Total			
<i>Marwar</i>					<i>Rs a p</i>					<i>Rs a p</i>	
Jodhpore Dispensary	21	5240	3	205	2502 6 0	2847	2197	5044			Superintendent's allowance Rspees 100, for Marwar Dispensary included in charge for Jodhpore
Ditto Jail	188								30	2001 2 6	Ditto Rspees 70 for Jessole under Jessole Rspees 20 for vaccination and revaccination
Paloo Dispensary	12	2003	1	43	827 6 6	562	686	1248			
<i>Mullannee</i>											
Jessole Dispensary		1029		84	838 3 0	93	74	167			
Total	251	9248	4	332	4317 15 6	3502	2957	6459	10	2001 2 6	

MULLANEE

Drought and scarcity of food and grass

99 Mullanee, as has been shown, suffered from continued drought during the past year. At Balmere not a drop of rain fell nor a blade of grass sprung, and even in spots favoured by rain the khurreef crops only amounted to about one tenth of the average. Were it not that the poorer population has been much thinned by emigration and death, and the scarcity around has not been so severe, the suffering would have been intense as in the previous famine years. For miles and miles water to drink is not to be had, and travelling in this desert is now positively dangerous.

Insecurity from want of Police

100 As has been reported recently, the quota of horse (150) which No 177P, dated 6th March 1871 Jodhpoor should supply for the control and defence of the district has been and is wholly inefficient. One body is at this present moment without a single officer, and the men without pay and with starving horses refuse to move on duty. The other body is nearly as bad. The men and horses have to live on the district. Actually Mullanee is without Police, and the officials have to trust to moral force for the execution of their duties. The appeals of years to the Durhar to maintain its troops in Mullanee in an efficient state have wholly failed.

101 Mullanee should be, under British superintendence, a bright contrast to the rest of Marwar, but this cannot be expected when the district is left wholly unprotected, and internal authority is unsupported. It is, therefore, urgently necessary that the scheme for the Mullanee Police, which was sanctioned by Government in 1869, and was only in its details suspended owing to the famine, should, as soon as practicable, be carried into execution.

102 Mullanee has consequently been preyed upon by plunderers from Jeysumere and by the notorious bands of Boyatra and Bakasur, still, owing to the Thakoors defending themselves, robbery and violence have not been so rife as this season of distress would have led one to expect. Petty thefts have been very common.

Agent's visit to Mullanee

103 I visited Mullanee in February 1871 when all the Jaghirdars met me at Jessole many vexatious disputes were settled and arrangements made by punchayets, &c, for the disposal of others.

Amount of cases

104 About 500 Mullanee cases, mostly criminal, have passed through the Office during the year 43 were serious cases.

The Foujdul

105 All the "Foujdul" due to the Durhar by the Jaghirdars has been collected.

Census

106 The Census alluded to in paragraph 13 of last year's Report, commenced on the 15th November 1869, and was completed on the 22nd November 1870. The result is submitted in the form supplied by the Officiating Political Agent. It cannot be considered accurate, it occupied a year in taking village by village. The increase by births, return of population to their homes, and other fluctuations during the year is not allowed for, nor can it be credited that only 107 people died of hunger during the famine years. It, however, fulfils its purpose so far that it gives an approximate estimate of the sufferings of Mullanee from famine and consequent disease.

Census of Mullanee

Number of families	Population previous to 1869	Emigrated	Died of hunger	Died of cholera	Died of fever	Total of losses,	Remaining
26,514	1,30,641	19,220	107	1,997	7,065	28,382	1,02,259

Education

107 The Schools at Balmere and Jessole have flourished during the year, especially the latter one, on visiting which I was much struck by the proficiency of the boys in arithmetic taught on the English method.

Balotra or Tilwarra Fair

108 The Balotra or Tilwarra Fair was held in March, but only 250 horses, 1,200 camels, and 1,000 bullocks came to * it, and the attendance of merchants was poor. This was partly owing to famine and drought, but chiefly to the orders of the Durbar, issued shortly before the fair, and which I strenuously opposed, that those who for years had been exempt would this year have to pay taxes on sales and purchases. Some one had flattered the Maharaja with the suggestion that the income from the fair could be thus greatly increased. The consequence was people would not attend. It is a great pity we cannot, for the good of the country, get the management of this fair, which is held within Mullanee, into our own hands.

JEYSULMERE

109 The Report on Jeysumere for the past year will be necessarily meagre. It was my intention to have visited it but a pressure of work in Marwar and the lateness of the season precluded my doing so.

The Maharawal

110 The Maharawal Bhyree Saul is 22 years of age. The accounts regarding him are conflicting, but his having made a tour of three months through his territory during the past cold season, when he listened to the complaints of his subjects, augurs well for his rule.

HARAOTEE AGENCY REPORT, 1870-71.

Condition of the Country during the year

1 During the year under report the States connected with the Agency may be described as having been slowly recovering from the terrible famine through which they had passed. Most of the surviving emigrants have come back to their homes, and returning prosperity has been evinced by the numerous applications made by the lower orders for the restoration of their children, whom they had thankfully given away to anyone who would have them. Five years will, according to Native opinion, be required to restore the cultivation existing prior to the dire visitation, but it will, I fear, take at least ten times that period to replace the vast numbers of cattle which perished.

The rain crop

2 The rain crop in Kotab and Jhallawar was a good one, but in the more northerly States of Boondee, Tonk, and Shahpoora below the average. In the latter, unseasonable weather and the ravages of an insect of the grasshopper tribe, known as the "pharika," rendered it necessary to sow the crop a second and a third time.

The spring harvest

3 The spring harvest has everywhere been one of the most abundant known.

The general health

4 The year has been conspicuously free from any epidemic, and the general health excellent.

The Ajmere Durbar

5 All the Chiefs of the Agency attended the Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General at Ajmere in October last. All further have entered heartily into the scheme then proposed for the establishment at Ajmere of a College for the education of their sons and relatives. Their contributions, aggregating £15,000, are given on the margin.

Boondee	Rs 15 000
Kotab	70 000
Tonk	25 000
Jhallawar	40 000

BOONDEE

The Maharao Raja

6 The retirement, which I stated in my last Report severe domestic affliction had led the Maharao Raja to seek, has become confirmed, and His Highness' life is now one of comparative seclusion. Still the

Bhattee thieves

111 Neither he nor his uncle and Minister, Chutter Sing, have properly controlled the thieving propensities of their brethren, the Bhattee Rajpoots of Jeysulmere, whose raids into neighbouring States have been latterly more frequent, which the records of the Court of Vakeels and the awards against the Durhar show

112 These raids are very difficult to prevent or to trace. There is scarcely a Thakoor in Marwar who has not a "Bhuttiyaanee" wife. The Jodhpoor zenana rejoices in a good number of them. The Bhuttiyaanee ladies are in great demand, and the supply is equal to the demand. The consequence is, that nearly all Marwar and Mullanee is allied by marriage to the Bhatties. So when a band of them mounted on swift camels comes over the border, they visit their friends, gather information, make some sudden raid, and seldom or ever return empty handed to their homes, where they pay tithes for secrecy and protection.

Proposed visit to Jeysulmere

113 There is reason to suppose that the young Chief has been misled and ill advised, and it is, therefore, necessary, though these and other faults in his government have been placed before the Maharawal in writing, that the aid of a personal visit and advice should be afforded, so I purpose going to Jeysulmere as soon as circumstances will admit.

Debts to Agency Treasurer

114 It has (in paragraph 90) been shown that for 10 years Jeysulmere, though continually reminded, has not paid a fraction of its debts to this Agency for decrees in the Court of Vakeels, and accumulated debt this small desert State can ill afford to pay.

Crops

115 The rain fall was scanty in Jeysulmere, and as nearly the whole country is "thull" sandy waste, it is almost dependent on its rain crops. Only small tracts round Bass, Bikumpoor, and Mohungurh, where there are embankments to catch water, and where it is near the surface, grow wheat or other winter crops. The staple food of Jeysulmere is "hajia" and other pulses.

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Chief has been more accessible to his Ministers than in the year previous, a matter for sincere congratulation, as the machinery of the Government depends entirely on his will and orders. Throughout the cold weather months His Highness suffered from fever contracted at Ajmere, and at one time the weak state to which he was reduced gave cause for anxiety. In March, however, a change for the better occurred, and His Highness may now be said to have regained his usual health.

His heir

7 The son and heir whose birth I chronicled last year is progressing favourably. This little infant is the sole representative of the direct line, the next of kin being the Chiefs of Gotra and Doogarje, offshoots of three generations back.

The Administration

8 No change has occurred during the year among the Ministers I last reported as holding office or in the way affairs are conducted. The Administration suffers seriously from the absence of any authority independent of the Chief. The necessity for the grant of some measure of free action to the officials forming the executive was a subject brought forward during my last visit to the capital, but such is the jealousy evinced by the Maharaja on this point, that I fear there is little, if any, hope of his ever willingly delegating any. Such, too, is the awe with which His Highness is regarded, that injurious as the effects of the present state of things are felt to be none dare hint the fact.

9 Distant and reserved as the Durbar is, many little things transpire in the round of every day work, which testify to a desire to do justice to its subjects, whatever their rank. At the same time a hardness and severity characterize all its proceedings. The people themselves appear to be contented and happy. A very general cause of complaint is the frequency of thefts and petty robberies, an evil to which every camp marching through the country can from experience bear witness. The prevalence of this class of crime is owing to the present Chief having, many years ago dismissed the whole of the watchmen of the State. These men held lands rent-free in every village and were responsible for its protection and that of all property within its bounds. The Office was hereditary and the holders were chiefly, if not entirely, of the Meena caste. The reason for their ejection was the dissatisfaction of the Chief at having on the institution of the International Courts, to pay compensation to foreigners robbed in his territories, and his determination not to maintain an extensive Police if called on to make good such losses. The act was a characteristic one but its consequences in a country, many parts of which are wild and hilly, and which possesses a large Meena population, both within and without its borders, have been disastrous. The subject has I am led to hope, at last attracted the attention of the Maharaja, and a scheme is I am told, - + of watchmen on a fixed monthly arrangements for the embraceishment of posts at some of the wilder parts of the roads and the erection of serais at the regular halting places. I have not, however, heard anything as yet officially in the matter.

The Finances

10 The finances of the State are evidently carefully supervised, and expenditure is rigorously restricted. The debts are very small and under liquidation, and so good is the Chief's credit that money is advanced him at 6 per cent.

The new Jail

11 Early in the year the alterations and repairs required to convert into a place of confinement the building which in the previous year the Durbar had allowed me to select as a new Jail were completed and the prisoners moved into it. The premises consist of a spacious rectangle, 107 feet long by 54 broad, with open corridors on three sides. Portions of the latter have been closed with iron bars for the reception of the inmates. A guard room, the front of which is shut off in a similar manner, extends a little inwards in the form of a bow and commands the whole Court. On my visit I found the prisoners clean and evidently cared for. They were not, however, employed, and I suggested their being put to work in an extensive but neglected garden adjacent to the building. Some upper rooms distinct and with a separate approach are in course of conversion into quarters for females. Being situated outside the town, the place has every advantage that fresh air and elbow room can give. Thus the great blot on the Boondee Administration has been removed.

The Boondee and Deolee Road

12 The fair weather road from Boondee towards Deolee, commenced at the beginning of the year, has, I regret to say, made little progress, some three miles only having been completed.

General Remarks

13 It gives me much pleasure to report that that spirit of passive opposition which in past years distinguished this Durbar has been all but unknown, and not only so but that a desire has been manifested to meet suggestions made. On this point, however, there was, perhaps, much which demanded for the Chief a special consideration. In less than a month His Highness will have been fifty years on the Guddee, and in the half century of his experience progress had, as elsewhere, not been at a stand still. Each decade had found Rajpootana less of the *terra incognita* it was when he came to power, our relations with its States more intimate and a public opinion forming, which, though weak and but faintly heard, promised to trench on despotism. Imperceptible as the change has been,

many estimable qualities

KOTAH

14 Affairs in this principality have, I regret to report gone from bad to worse during the year

The Maharao

15 The Maharao, as my predecessor's Reports have already acquainted Government, is a victim to drink. Immoderate indulgence has undermined his constitution, and is impairing his mental faculties. He pays no attention to public affairs, and is ignorant of what is passing. His only cure is adding to his private treasury. Speculation and fraud in the public revenues are privately compounded, and justice and offices sold to swell the private hoard. He is principally under the influence of a slave girl and the attendants about his person, men of the Goojur, Naei and similar castes. These interfere in every kind of business and form the chief way of access to him.

The Ministers

16 The Ministers and officials are corrupt and incapable. There is no ruling authority. All belonging to the Court and those in power are above the law and redress their own wrongs, while those attached to the zenana act on behalf of any who will pay them. Orders are openly set aside. Sanctuary is granted in the temples, and protection in the Ranees' "Nohras." The "Kotah le Bawan hookm," or the 52 orders obtaining in Kotah, is now a byword.

The Administration of Justice

17 The Courts of the State are notoriously venal. The proceedings of two, which are conducted in Oordoo, have some pretensions to procedure, maintaining registers and files. But as stated by Colonel Keritinge last year, justice does not exist. The principal object of all appears to be to raise revenues sufficient to pay themselves and meet the assignments made on them by the Darbar. Robbers are squeezed of their ill gotten guns and criminals fined. If there is hope of money being realized, the accused is retained, otherwise imprisonment is avoided as entailing expense. The Palli Khan which may be described as an indigenous institution sitting within Palace limits, is the Court in which business is chiefly transacted. Though properly only a news office, in which the secret information of the whole State is received it acts judicially, and its network of spies places the people entirely at its mercy. It is the principal instrument of the tyranny and wrong prevailing in the country.

The Jail

18 The Jail in April last I found in a most disgraceful condition. The building consists of three confined courts. These were filthy and the stench was overpowering. The prisoners looked more like caged beasts than human beings, and had that pale yellow look of want and misery which there is no mistaking in a Native. There was no one in charge, each department and office looking after its prisoners. I could hardly believe I was in the same place I had visited with Colonel Keritinge in the end of 1869, when each prisoner was cleanly dressed, possessed of a comfortable blanket, and exhibited a ticket bearing his name and crime. My remonstrances have elicited a promise that a larger building will be required for a Jail, but matters are not such as to warrant

my hope of a radical change. The inmates of the Jail, too, in no way represent the people actually in confinement at the capital. The former, some 10 in number, are, with a few exceptions, the very same parties I have seen in 1869 and 1870. The majority of prisoners are confined in other buildings and in the precincts of the Palace.

Up to within the last two years the prisoners were almost entirely supported by the charity of a private individual, and when necessary were taken out by their guards to beg. The latter procedure is still carried on by the Kotwallies in regard to their prisoners.

Crime

19 Crime, especially violent crime, is common, while preventive measures deserving the name are unknown. The Raj officials, as a rule, have an understanding with the predatory classes, and if they seize a criminal it is only to extract what they can from and release him. The country is not only a safe retreat for the robber, but a favourite field for the annual plundering excursions of the up country Meena Dacoits, highway robbery, and house-breaking are especially rife.

The People

20 There are said to be 1,193 villages in the State, one fourth of which are held in jaghure and as religious and other endowments. The country is fertile and well watered and the actual assessment on land light. But the cultivator suffers from illegitimate exactions and demands of all kinds, every petty official levying what he likes. He lives under the most minute espionage. Located in every village and in every street of a town is the new-hukari, whose duty it is to report the smallest circumstance to the Palki Khana. Instituted by the State's great administrator, Zalim Sing, the system has deteriorated into the agency for the greater portion of the evils obtaining. No one cares to be considered well-to-do for fear of exciting the cupidity of the Palki Khana. Oppression is rife, and measures for the protection of life and property wanting. Redress is not obtainable and every precaution taken to prevent any one complaining to the Political Agent. Such is the terror on this head, that no one, whatever his rank, will willingly speak with the Agent alone, or be seen in his camp. The fact, he knows, will be reported, and he be called on to prove that he made no complaint against the State.

The Capital

21 At the capital a similar state of things prevails. In addition to the Palki Khana, power is exercised by the two Kotwallies. These, like the Judicial Courts, have not only to support themselves, but to provide funds to meet Raj expenditure. Respectable people and even Seths live in fear. The banking classes have lost all confidence in the Durbar, which thinks nothing of breaking faith when once it has obtained the money it requires. In the long run, they can generally make their own terms, but such is the disorder obtaining that many would gladly leave if they could.

The Finances

- 22 No attempt is made to arrive at the annual receipts and disbursements. The khalsa income of every kind cannot fall short of 24 lakhs, a sum considerably in excess of expenditure. State establishments, such as the commissariat,

Lac I revenue
Customs
Other receipts

Lakhs
19
1
3

kitchens, stables, and the like, are in possession of villages computed to represent their annual expenditure. Others, such as the revenue, recover their expenses out of their receipts, while a third, such as the Judicial Courts and the City Kotwallahs, have, as already stated, to pay themselves and meet large charges of other departments from the income they raise. The speculation and fraud which go on are boundless, and encouraged by the absence of check and control, and the example set by the Maharao himself. Large sums are misappropriated, while a fruitful source of loss is the way in which contracts of villages and districts are given. No security is taken, a bribe to the Chief and those in power settling the transaction. When the last and principal instalment of the year falls due, a number of these men annually decamp across the border. A second bribe of, perhaps, one fifth or tenth of the defalcation compounds the matter, absolves them from further proceedings, and secures their return. A similar state of things exists in regard to the sale of offices and appointments to the charge of establishments.

Obligations to the British Government

23 Tribute and military contribution payable to Government are recovered with great difficulty, and only after repeated reminders. The amount due on the 31st December 1869 was not received by the Treasury till the middle of the following May, and that exigible on the 30th June 1870 not till the beginning of December. The sum payable on the 31st December last was received in this Office on the 31st May by Hoondees, which will not fall due till August, or eight months after the date the obligation was payable.

State Debts

24 The late Maharao some six years ago arranged for the discharge of forty lakhs of debt due to bankers by making over to them for ten years villages yielding an annual income of four lakhs. These, with the exception of villages granted in payment of a debt of eight lakhs, the present Chief has maintained. Last month (May) villages to the annual value of one and a half lakhs were given for five years in payment of 6½ lakhs of liabilities. This however, was only done under pressure, the bankers refusing to make fresh advances until an arrangement had been come to in regard to former loans. There are some 10 lakhs due to bankers still unsettled. The miscellaneous liabilities are said to be very large.

The Customs

25 The customs are farmed, and there being no regular tariff the contractors can ask pretty much what they like. Traders and travellers are further, at every place, under every plea, subjected to charges, some of which, by Raj servants and Jais on their return, are referred to in my last Report as expenses of the river Chumbul has still continued, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary.

State School

26 In his Report of 1869, my predecessor stated that the Maharao had sanctioned an expenditure of Rupees 400 per mensem for a good School at the capital. No action was, however, taken, and on my addressing the Chief in the beginning of 1870 the promises previously made were repeated. Nevertheless in the year and a half which has since elapsed nothing has been done.

Prohibition on the export of grain

27 Although disavowed, the free export of grain from the State and its sale to foreigners have continued during the year to be interdicted. Enquiries recently instituted proved that the restrictions previously in force had never actually been abolished. A remonstrance from the Agent to the Governor General has elicited a further disavowal of the existence of any such prohibitions and promises for the future.

The late Minister

28 In my last Report I chronicled the death towards the close of the year of the late chief Minister, Sirh Guncsh Lall, one of those remarkable men whom we still meet with in Indian every day life. A Putwarrio or village accountant, he removed to the capital, where he rose, till on the accession of the present Chief he was appointed Moonem, or head of the Raj Account Office. Though holding this post till the day of his death, he almost from the first acquired the principal authority in the State. Regardless of other matters he was careful of the finances. During the four years he was in office, debts to the amount of one lakh only were contracted, while annually a balance was secured sufficient to allow, not only of a handsome addition to his master's private Treasury, but of his own princely charities to distant shrines.

The Ministers during the year

29 In the 15 months which have elapsed since his death, five persons have been raised to the Ministership. Byass Daibee Lall was first appointed, but early resigned. He was succeeded by a joint commission of two officials of inferior position. These managed to hold office till September, when they were dismissed and succeeded by a young official, Buldeo Moonshee. In January a priest by name Mungul Purohit offered the Chief one lakh of rupees (fifty thousand down fifty thousand in a few months) for the post. His terms were accepted, and he was associated with the Moonshee. The two naturally plot and intrigue one against the other. The Chief leans to the Moonshee, who is, however, completely overborne by the Priest, a bold, fearless, unprincipled man.

informed, been contracted. For this there can be no excuse. The seasons were good, and although extra expenditure had to be incurred on account

a somewhat difficult part to play in restraining expenditure and checking unnecessary expense

39 Affairs have on the whole progressed favourably throughout the year

The Finances and Debts

40 The finances and State debts early forced themselves on attention

In the preceding October the late Captain J Blair had entered into an arrangement for the liquidation by annual instalments, aggregating $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of a portion of the latter which bore interest at 10 per cent. The payment of these had been continued by the Nawab on his accession to power, but with the close of the Fuslee year 1277 (1869 70), when it had been hoped returning prosperity would have allowed of provision being made in the coming year's Budget for the discharge of further liabilities, it became apparent a serious deficit would occur. Accordingly, early in July, after the first fall of rain, I proceeded to Tonk and found both the Chief and his Minister anxious to arrive at some satisfactory settlement. An enquiry based on the labours of the late Captain Blair exhibited the liabilities as amounting to 10,64,278 Madhopooree and 1,08,750 Imperial Rupees, the former of which it was found could be compounded for a ready money payment of Rupees 7,40,225.

Annual ordinary income was estimated at eleven and expenditure at eight lakhs local currency. The latter, however, was, with a view to meet any unforeseen exceptional demands, subsequently entered at $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, thus leaving an annual balance of $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The only solution of the difficulty was to try and borrow at a low rate of interest the amount of the liabilities and the preceding year's deficit, discharge them, and repay the loan by annual instalments which it was decided should be for the first two years $1\frac{1}{2}$, and afterwards, when certain further revenues presently under appropriation fell in, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. With this view negotiations were opened with native bankers, but failed, no one being prepared without the guarantee of Government to advance the amount save at a ruinously heavy accordingly made to the Government (either of a loan or of its guarantee).

of the general plan, considered it was arranged entered into by the late Captain Blair in regard to the discharge by annual instalments of a portion of the debt to hold good and to limit its assistance to advancing the balance which would be repayable on the liquidation of the last instalment. The loan was offered at 5 per cent under certain stipulations which appeared necessary to secure Government interests in the matter of repayment. These with the close of the year were still under the consideration of the Durbar.

41 The accounts of the Fuslee year 1277, (1869 70) when prepared, exhibited the deficit to be Rupees 82,000, but showed that with the exercise of ordinary care and prudence it might have been avoided. The ordinary income of the year had fallen short of the estimate by Rupees 42,000. Extraordinary receipts had, however, brought in some Rupees 90,000, which, instead of being hoarded, had been expended in the liquidation of debts for the payment of which no provision had been made. In this manner liabilities, amounting to the large sum of Rupees

2,65,611, had been discharged during the year. Purchases alone had aggregated Rupees 33,500.

12 According to the Darbar's statement the Fiske year 1278, which has just closed, leaves a deficit of Rupees 13,001. Adding, however, that portion of the previous year deficit (Rupees 15,000), which has been struck off with a view to incorporation in the debts, the deficit actually stands at Rupees 88,503.

13 In both years the expenditure has been very high. The insight given me during the enquiries which took place at Tonk showed that without enhancement of any kind the revenue might be set down at 10½ and the expenditure at 5½ lakhs per annum. If, therefore, some such scheme as that theorised be adopted, there can, with average seasons, be no excuse for not having a considerable surplus at the close of the current year. In addition there would be extraordinary receipts forthcoming, I have entered into these details as the subject is necessarily at the present juncture one of more than passing interest.

14 The following abstract of a Return of the fiscal and feudal income of the State prepared for the Nawab will not be without interest —

I — LAND REVENUE —

	Rs	Rs
Khalas	9 11 896	
Jaghire	<u>3 32 188</u>	12 10 896

II — SPWAKE —

Or other receipts	1 19 104
	<u>Rs 13 95 000</u>

Of this the members of the Nawab's family enjoy in land and allowances as follows —

	Rs
Jaghire	2 10 895
Gardens and wells (about)	10 000
Allowances	<u>1 91 000</u>
	1 11 895

or upwards of one-third of the whole income. If to these be added the Rupees 96,000 paid annually to the Lx-Nawab, the share rises to three-eighths.

The Army

45 The army, the present strength of which is given on the margin, continues to engage the attention it has always done in this State. The troops are drilled and brigaded regularly, and a military discipline is attempted unknown elsewhere in Rajpootana. An application was made during the year to the Agency for muskets to replace those in use with the infantry, but on a calculation of the probable expense was subsequently withdrawn. The present arm is the flint musket.

INFANTRY

2 Regiments	1,398
Cavalry	430
Artillery	175
Garrison troops and Subandee	885
	<u>2 699</u>
Horses	407
Camels	25

a somewhat difficult part to play in restraining expenditure and checking unnecessary expense

39 Affairs have on the whole progressed favourably throughout the year

The Finances and Debts

40 The finances and State debts early forced themselves on attention

In the preceding October the late Captain J. Blair had entered into an arrangement for the liquidation by annual instalments, aggregating 1½ lakhs of a portion of the latter which bore interest at 10 per cent. The payment of these had been continued by the Nawab on his accession to power, but with the close of the Fuzlee year 1277 (1869-70), when it had been hoped returning prosperity would have allowed of provision being made in the coming year's Budget for the discharge of further liabilities, a deficit would occur. Accordingly, early in the year, I proceeded to Tonk and found both the British and Native authorities anxious to arrive at some satisfactory settlement.

An enquiry based on the labours of the late Captain Blair exhibited the liabilities as amounting to 10,64,278 Madhoporeo and 1,03,750 Imperial Rupees, the former of which it was found could be compounded for a ready money payment of Rupees 7,40,225.

Annual ordinary income was estimated at eleven and expenditure at eight lakhs local currency. The latter, however, was, with a view to meet any unforeseen exceptional demands, subsequently entered at 8½ lakhs, thus leaving an annual balance of 2½.

The only solution of the difficulty was to try and borrow at a low rate of interest the amount of the liabilities and the preceding year's deficit, discharge them, and repay the loan by annual instalments which it was decided should be for the first two years certain further revenues presently under the Government. With this view negotiations were opened, no one being prepared without the guarantee of Government to advance the amount save at a ruinously heavy rate of interest. Application was accordingly made to the Government of India for assistance by the grant either of a loan or of its guarantee. The Government, while approving of the general plan, considered it would be more advisable to allow the arrangement entered into by the late Captain Blair in regard to the discharge by annual instalments of a portion of the debt, to hold good and to limit its assistance to advancing the balance which would be repayable on the liquidation of the last instalment. The loan was offered at 5 per cent under certain stipulations which appeared necessary to secure Government interests in the matter of repayment. These with the close of the year were still under the consideration of the Durbar.

41 The accounts of the Fuzlee year 1277, (1869-70) when prepared, exhibited the deficit to be Rupees 82,000, but showed that with the exercise of ordinary care and prudence it might have been avoided. The ordinary income of the year had fallen short of the estimate by Rupees 43,000. Extraordinary receipts had, however, brought in some Rupees 90,000, which, instead of being husbanded, had been expended in the liquidation of debts for the payment of which no provision had been made. In this manner liabilities, amounting to the large sum of Rupees

2,65,614, had been discharged during the year. Purchases alone had aggregated Rupees 33,500.

42 According to the Durbar's statement the Fulse year 1278, which has just closed, leaves a deficit of Rupees 43,093. Adding, however, that portion of the previous year deficit (Rupees 45,000), which has been struck off with a view to incorporation in the debts, the deficit actually stands at Rupees 88,593.

43 In both years the expenditure has been very high. The insight given me during the enquiries which took place at Tonk showed that without enhancement of any kind the revenue might be set down at 10½ and the expenditure at 8½ lakhs per annum. If, therefore, some such scheme as that theorised be adopted, there can, with average seasons, be no excuse for not having a considerable surplus at the close of the current year. In addition there would be extraordinary receipts forthcoming, I have entered into these details as the subject is necessarily at the present juncture one of more than passing interest.

44 The following abstract of a Return of the fiscal and feudal income of the State prepared for the Nawab will not be without interest —

I — LAND REVENUE —

	Rs	Rs
Khalsa	9 14 896	
Jaghire	3 32 000	12 46 896

II — SEWAEE —

Or other receipts	1 49 104
	<u>Rs 13 90 000</u>

Of this the members of the Nawab's family enjoy in land and allowances as follows —

	Rs
Jaghire	2 10 895
Gardens and wells (about)	10 000
Allowances	1 94 000
	<u>4 14 895</u>

or upwards of one-third of the whole income. If to these be added the Rupees 96,000 paid annually to the Ex Nawab, the share rises to three eighths.

The Army

45 The army, the present strength of which is given on the margin, continues to engage the attention it has always done in this State. The troops are drilled and brigaded regularly, and a Military discipline is attempted unknown elsewhere in Rajpootana. An application was made during the year to the Agency for muskets to replace those in use with the infantry, but on a calculation of the probable expense was subsequently withdrawn. The present arm is the flint musket

INFANTRY

2 Regiments	1 308
Cavalry	430
Artillery	1 5
Garrison troops and Sebundee	785
	<u>2 699</u>
Horses	407
Camels	25

which saw service under Amcer Khan in the wars of the beginning of this century, and is not only unserviceable, but dangerous to use. The cavalry are fairly equipped, being armed with percussion carbines, but the heavy work connected with distant districts tells on their horses. A battery of four-pounders, poorly horsed, manœuvres with the other arms. The garrison troops who are armed with tulwar and matchlock occupy the Forts. As a rule, one-third of the regular forces are detached on duty in the outlying districts.

46. For other matters of interest I must refer to the Durbar's Report, noticing only such points as call for special remark.

The Deolee, Tonk, and Jeypoor Road.

17. The Deolee, Tonk, and Jeypoor Road, the proposal for which emanated with the Nawab, cannot but prove of very great benefit to both the Jeypoor and Tonk States, and on the extension of Railway communication to Jeypoor be greatly used. To our own officers at Deolee it will be an estimable boon. Captain Jacob, Executive Engineer, Jeypoor, has, with the Maharaj's permission, kindly undertaken the construction of the whole line.

Religious toleration

18. The Government of India will observe with satisfaction the initiation of a more tolerant spirit on the part of the Durbar towards its Hindoo subjects. For nearly 40 years the building and repair of temples had been strictly interdicted. The latter right has now been conceded.

The Raj School

19. The increased attendance at the Raj School has redeemed the Nawab's promise of last year. New books and maps have been procured, but much remains still to be done. The present building, intended originally as a makeshift, is quite unadapted for the use to which it is piled, the staff is inadequate and method wanting. The attendance of only five or six Mahomedan scholars in a town, the population of which is chiefly composed of that creed, and the Ruler of which exhibits a personal interest in the institution, has always excited remark. Lads, varying from 5 to 20 in number, are to be found under instruction at each of the numerous mosques, but the actual reason for the absence of Mahomedans lies in the violent opposition of the priestly class to any sive religious instruction. English education is denounced as a crime, and even secular teaching in Arabic and Persian discountenanced. This will be the easier understood when we remember the Wababee proclivities of Tonk.

The Salt Trade

50. The new arrangements, under which all dues formerly levied in Jeypoor territory on Sambhur salt have been abolished, have sensibly affected the trade of the capital and the State customs. Tonk may be described as a central depôt which supplies neighbouring countries with merchandize, and Sambhur salt was up to the present year a leading commodity. It used to be exported in large quantities to Agra and to the south, the former sending in return sugar, the latter grain. Salt now goes

The number of cases instituted continues to show an increase over that of former years. The proposal mentioned in my last Report of having a separate Office establishment for the conduct of the duties of the Court has been carried out during the year, and the entire expenses are now defrayed by the Durbars represented.

Recovery of compensatory awards advanced

70 Each State has paid in full the awards given against it during the year 1870. The Boondee and Kotah Durbars have further liquidated the instalments under which they are discharging the arrears due on this head to the Agency Treasurer.

Transit of Government Mails

71 No instance of mail robbery has occurred during the year in any of the States connected with the Agency.

The Survey

72 The Rajpootana and Gwahior parties of the Topographical Survey have continued their labours in the Agency. The former has finished the portion which falls within its sphere. The survey of the Boondeo State has been completed. About one-half of the Agency still remains to be surveyed.

Dispensaries

73 Dispensaries exist at the places mentioned on the margin, and save at Indurgurh have worked successfully. The removal of the Native Doctor presently at Indurgurh, a step decided on by Dr Moore, the Superintendent-General, will doubtless make the institution there as popular as I am told it previously was. A female attendant has during the year been added to the establishment of each Dispensary with a view to encouraging female patients applying for relief.

74 The Agency Dispensary is supervised by Surgeon W Eddowes, the Medical Officer of the Agency, whose services in this and other matters I would here desire to acknowledge.

75 Application has been made to the several Durbars for sanction to the entertainment of an increased number of vaccinators, the present staff being totally inadequate for the wants of the country.

(Sd) W J W MUIR, Capt.,
Offg. Polt Agent in Haraootee and Tonk

TONK REPORT

Administration Report of the Tonk State by its Minister

1 The administration of the State was formally made over to the Nawab on the 1st of January 1870. The following sketch is intended as a brief retrospect of what has occurred in the year and a half which has since elapsed.

2 In March 1870 His Highness appointed Sahibzada Mahomed Obey-dool lah Khan, Nub Reyvat, or principal Executive Minister. With this exception the arrangements previously existing were maintained, the members of the Regency Council being confirmed in the posts they held.

3 In the end of May the Nawab, taking advantage of the presence at Tonk of the Political Agent of his State and the Political Agent of Jeypoor, acquainted them of his desire to see the Cantonment of Deolee connected with Jeypoor by a metalled road running through his capital, a communication which, while it would be a source of convenience to the British officers stationed at Deolee and of infinite benefit to Tonk, would His Highness expressed Tonk territory, if the same in theirs. The Nawab subsequently reiterated the proposal by Khurcata, and has since learned with great pleasure that the Maharaja of Jeypoor has consented to enter into the undertaking. It is believed that 82 coss will fall in Jeypoor, 4 coss in Boondce, and 12 coss in Tonk.

4 From the date of the accession of the Nawab Wuzer ood-dowla to the Musnud, all repairs to Hindoo temples had been interdicted. On the Political Agent bringing the subject to the attention of the Durbar, a proclamation was, with a view to making the Hindoo population contented, issued, revoking the orders in force and authorizing the repair of all existing temples. The vaults of the temple of Unpoorna, near Tonk, which in the Ex-Nawab's reign had been occupied as a powder magazine, were further emptied and restored to the Temple.

5 In October the Nawab attended the Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Ajmere. The scheme His Excellency then proposed as one he had much at heart, viz., the establishment at Ajmere of a College for the education of the sons and relatives of the Princes of Rajpootana was one which could not but approve itself to all. The Nawab has since expressed his desire to contribute Rupees 25,000 towards the undertaking, and only regrets that the embarrassed condition of the finances did not allow of his offering more.

6 In January 1871 the Nawab was publicly installed by Colonel Brooke, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana. Several officers from Deolee honored the occasion with their presence. The Nawab on the conclusion of the ceremony expressed his attachment and loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen.

The School

17 During the year a Naguree Class was opened in the Raj School. Instruction was previously imparted in Arabic, Persian, Oordoo, and English. Up to June 1870 the average attendance had been 55. In the nine months succeeding it rose to 212, during May it has sunk to 123, the cost for the 17 months ending 31st May 1871 was Rupees 1,622. The institution is one in which the Nawab takes a personal interest and which he desires to see prosper.

18 Under His Highness' orders a work entitled the *Gooldusteh i Akhrad* was during the year 1870 prepared and printed. It consists of selections from Persian authors translated into Oordoo. Copies were forwarded to the several Directors of Public Instruction in India and met with approval.

19 An Oordoo translation of the *Waqaeen Jehangiree* has lately been completed, but has not been sent to the Press.

The Dispensary

20 During the 17 months ending 31st May 1871, a total of 13,661 persons attended the Raj Dispensary. Of these, 6,332 were cured, 2,968 left prior to discharge, 261 were found to be incurable and 48 died, 49 are still under treatment. In the same period 4,126 persons were vaccinated. Of these the result in 3,261 cases was successful. The total cost of these operations has been Rupees 3,250.

The Pergunnahs

21 The pergunnahs of the State being scattered at such distances report will now be referred to separately.

TONK AND ALLIGURH

22 Tonk and Alligurh being near one another will be treated of together. The heavy mortality which occurred during the famine among the cattle, upwards of two thirds of which died, has told heavily on these districts. The rain crop of 1871 owing to the ravages of an insect was below the average. The late spring harvest has been much above it.

23 In the Tonk Pergunnah certain Raj rights existed on wood, grass, &c., which brought in little, but which bore heavily on the poor. These, amounting to Rupees 506 per annum, the Nawab since his accession has remitted.

24 The new arrangement regarding Sambhur salt has occasioned a loss of Rupees 10,000 to the Tonk and Rupees 1,000 to the Alligurh custom dues.

NIMBAHERA

25 As already stated, the Nimbahera Pergunnah was visited by the Nawab. Warned beforehand by the Political Agent His Highness resolved that his visit and stay should not be a burden to the people.

26 The condition of this pergunnah occupied for a month the attention of the Nawab.

27 Much rich land fitted for poppy cultivation was, owing to the absence of wells, found used for the raising of jowar and wheat crops. Intimation was accordingly given that those who dug wells would for four years be granted certain remissions and subsequently be permitted to retain them on an istumraree tenure at 25 per cent less than that elsewhere obtaining.

28 Revenue farmers and others had, it was found, been exacting from the cultivators two and three annas per Rupee on account of "mulha" or village cess. This was at once put a stop to, and orders issued that the rate should, under no circumstances, ever exceed one anna in the Rupee. Other irregularities practised by the same class of people were enquired into and remedied.

29 The outstanding balances of revenue dating from Nawab Wazeer-ood dowlah's reign were remitted, while the practice of Raj officials taking supplies free was strictly prohibited.

30 That all these and the other orders issued might be understood and known, a proclamation was drawn up and circulated. A copy was at the same time forwarded for the information of the Political Agent. The result was that, during His Highness the Nawab's stay, applications were made and Sanads signed and granted for the excavation of 200 new wells.

31 The Imperial Post Office opened at Nimbhedra in the previous year has given satisfaction.

32 The establishment of an Opium Agency at Oodeypoor has caused a loss of Rupees 6000 per annum in the transit dues of this pergunnah. Formerly all Mewar opium used to pass through it en route to Deolce.

33 Early in the year the Durbar was informed that the Government of India, while defraying the cost of the 11 miles of the Mhow and Nusseerabad and Neemuch and Oodeypoor roads which fall within the Nimbhedra Pergunnah, expected that the Durbar would from A D 1872 pay Imperial Rupees 10,400 per annum for their maintenance. While fully sensible of the kindness of Government in contracting these portions of road the Durbar begged that it might be exempted from the contribution asked for on the ground of its being a disproportionately heavy outlay on communities in the neighbourhood of comparatively other of no value to the district. In the latter the Durbar as represented by Captains Bruce and Blair, had declined to pay it.

34 The aggressive action of the Executive Engineer and Engineer-Contractor prosecuting these works in various directions and carrying out the same without payment and without any regard to the rights of the Durbar, keeping them in arrears, has caused great loss and expense to the Durbar (of Rupees 41) even against them by the Political Agent. In Mewar no way represents the loss suffered. The Government of India are apprized of the matter and have directed that the same be referred to be tried before the High Court of Bombay, a fact which has been done in order to prevent such proceedings.

35 A great and general want of security in the district of Nimbhedra was in evidence. The Durbar has been pressed in this regard for the last several years and has been unable to

Officials

6 Brikbhan Sing, a Tom Rajpoot, father-in law of the late Muddun Pal, has been the manager of the State for some years, and during the interval between Maharaja Muddun Pal's death and Maharaja Jey sing Pal's accession he has enjoyed real power which he has exercised with rare probity. He is still in Council and much valued for his honesty, but he is too old and feeble for much more work.

7 The other members of the Council are as follow —

Malook Pal, Commander of the Troops, Commandant of a Ressal, and a relation of the Maharaja. Near relations of his command the principal forts.

Chuttur Pal, Commandant of a Ressal, and likewise a relation of the Maharaja.

Shamlall, a hereditary official, who has charge of the Hindoo Office.

Dewan Buldeo Sing, formerly Revenue Superintendent, he has a Ressal, and one of his sons is a Tehsildar, another is about the person of the Maharaja.

The Agency Vakeelship, both at Aboe and Bhurtpoor, is held by an old Mahomedan family of Kerowhe, of which the head, Fuzul Russool, is constantly with me.

8 Of the officials not in the Council, I should mention a Hindoo tanec Mahomedan, named Mirza Akbar Ali Beg. He was Judicial Officer in Maharaja Muddun Pal's time and was much consulted. He is still employed, but presides over no Court. A Native of Kerowhe would no doubt be preferred by the people.

9 The four Tehsildars of the State are all of Kerowhe families. foreigners are not employed much in any department of the State.

Revenue and debts

10 On Maharaja Muddun Pal's death the debts of the State were found to amount to Rupees 2,60,000. Of this, Rupees 2,00,000 was due to the British Government.

Captain Walter cruised expenditure to be so reduced as to enable the State to pay off more than Rupees 50,000 of debt annually, and leave a margin besides for the extraordinary expenses. Up to date Rupees 70,000 of the debt to Government, and a large sum due to merchants and bankers, has been liquidated.

11 Since the Maharaja's accession expenses have been incurred which reduced the surplus, but I cannot at present say to what extent. However, I am assured that there will be sufficient to pay Rupees 15,000 to Government as an instalment of the debt still due. Since the late Maharaja's accession the revenue of Kerowhe has increased, partly owing to the resumption of lands granted for service performed and the substitution of cash payments in their stead. The high price of grain has, however, really increased the income of the State, which may now be estimated at nearly five lakhs instead of four, as formerly. I am sorry to say that there is no settlement and the objectionable system of contracts sold to the highest bidder, or of annual assessment, is in full vigour.

Population and Chief Towns

12 I will not swell this Report with any general topographical or economical account either of Kerowlie or Dholepoor these will be best reserved for the *Ge. eteer*, for which I hope, at least, to prepare and arrange materials. It will be sufficient to say here that the population is estimated at 121,000, and that the towns noted in the margin are the only ones with a population of 1,000 and upwards.

Population

Kerowlie
Machulpoor
Mundrael
Raontra
Amurgurh
Madotee
Koonpoo

21,000
4,000
4,000
2,000
1,500
1,000
1,000

Communications

13 The principal lines of traffic from Kerowlie are, north-west towards Jeypoor *et* Khooshulgurh, east to Dholepoor and north-east *et* Hinlown to Bhurtpoor. These routes are passable for carts, though they are little used. Camels, too, are much less used than bullocks, for which last, besides the lines already mentioned, there are tracks available from Kerowlie north-east into British territory *et* Machulpoor and south-east *et* Mundrael to Gwalior.

Classes of population

14 The population consists, besides Rajpoots, chiefly of Goojers, who are the best graziers, Meenas, Jats, Kachees, or Mullees, the best agriculturists, and Brahmuns, the chief grain-dealers and petty bankers. There are not more than three considerable merchant families in the State, and these are far from being very wealthy.

15 The people are for the most part orderly, unless stirred up by the Thakoor, who formerly gave much trouble, but since the country was pacified by Captain Monck Mason some 16 years ago, they have been quiet enough. The Goojers of the Dang are less troublesome than those of Dholepoor. The Meenas are harmless and industrious, and, though of the same extraction as the famous plundering class of that name, do not intermarry with them. Of the latter, known as "Chowkidar Meenas," there are very few in one or two villages, and nowhere else.

Landholders

16 Appended is a list* of the principal landholders of Kerowlie. Madotee, Amurgurh, Raontra, and Inady, are the highest in rank and position. Since I

* Annexure A.

have been in charge, no dispute between the Darbar and any Thakoor of note has been brought to my notice. What differences existed were such as to require no action on my part. Only one or two of the principal Thakoor nearly related to the Maharaja came to me with grievances.

17 A very full Report on Kerowlie affairs was made by Captain Monck Mason, and a perusal of it will show to all who wish to study the affairs of this State as well as the crime were formerly so prevalent.

Army

† Annexure 2.

18 The following is a list of the principal officers of the Army, as at present.

accounts of four out of the nine years above mentioned, and I ascertained that the average annual revenue was, during the last nine years of the late Chief's life, 18½ lakhs and the Deorhee income Rupees 1,68,000.

Thus then would give the total average revenue of the whole State for nine years prior to the introduction of the administrative improvements directed by Government of Rupees 20,18,000, whereas the average of the nine years ending September 2nd, 1869, is (again including the Deorhee, which, as being controlled by the Maharaja, ought to be included) Rupees 26,19,574, showing an increase of six lakhs as the result of a few years' direction of the finances of the State by the British Government.

31 A six-year land settlement has lately expired, and I have good authority for saying that the assessment can be immediately raised to two lakhs without oppressing the people.

Reforms in Land Revenue

32 Major Morrison on his arrival found the heads of districts, called Amils, in the possession of undefined unchecked power. Their pay was but Rupees 30 a month, but their peculations were notorious, and the Durbar indemnified itself by levying from them and all other officials, who had opportunities of embezzlement, heavy fines, the unrealized amount of which at the time of Major Morrison's advent was more than five lakhs.

A variety of small cesses in the pergunnahs facilitated extortion, the land revenue was often collected in kind or farmed to contractors and the agriculturalists were generally ill off. It is true the Durbar advanced money to them on the security of their crops, but it exacted an interest of 50 per cent.

33 Now, the Amil or Tehseeldar is a well paid officer supervised as regards his revenue duties by the Deputy Collector, and to a considerable extent by the Maharaja himself, who is fond of making tours of inspection about the States.

The Tehseeldars are invested with certain criminal and civil power, and are with respect to the administration of justice responsible to the Adaluttees or Judges of Bhurtpoor and Deeg.

34 The whole State has been surveyed for revenue purposes and an assessment capable of moderate enhancement has for years protected the cultivator from exaction, while the cesses have been simplified and reduced in number, and advances without interest have been made to cultivators so that numbers of new wells have been constructed. These advantages added to the development of irrigation from streams and tanks have made the people prosperous and raised the land revenue from 11 lakhs to 16½, with an immediate prospect of a considerable further rise if a new settlement is judiciously made.

Reform of Judicial Administration

35 Of the Civil and Judicial Administration of affairs Major Morrison wrote in 1854, that it was "a system of expensiveness to support robbery and corruption." In September 1853, Sir Henry Lawrence wrote—"When at Bhurtpoor in March last I visited the Kotwallahs, for

Jail there was none, and I there found, in a small partially covered yard, 10 or 50 wretched creatures crammed into a space hardly sufficient for one sixth of their number. There they eased themselves, ate, drank and washed. A more disgusting sight I have seldom seen. On the whole, it was worse than what a few days afterwards I witnessed at Ulwar, Jeypoor, and Jodhpoor."

36 At present there are good Judges both at Bhurtpoor and Deeg, who try criminal and civil cases of importance, hear appeals from the Tahsildars acting magistrally, and are, in their turn, subordinate to the Maharaja's Council. These two Judicial officers also superintend the Thannadars within their respective jurisdictions. The Thannadars or officials in charge of Police stations are sufficiently paid, and are probably above the average Police of Native States. But the security of the Bhurtpoor portion of the Jeypoor and Agri Hori, which has been singularly free from robbery for two years past, is not due to the regular Police, but to gangs of Meenas who have undertaken to protect it for Rupees 500 a month.

37 A good Jail, * well cared for, now receives the convicted prisoners, and the sentences passed in the course of a month bear a fair proportion to arrests.

* Annexure B

Customs Revenue

38 The Customs Revenue was found by Major Morrieson a system of "purposed mystification." The imposts were of the most capricious nature, and varied in every pergunnah. Certain favoured classes of merchants, resident in Bhurtpoor, obtained remissions, while the enterprising foreign trader had to pay the full high rates. Thus trade was checked and the people themselves were dissatisfied with the system. Now the custom dues are very low, trade is prosperous, and the revenue from this source has in the course of the last few years more than doubled.

Public Works

39 In the 19th paragraph of his Report for 1869, Captain Walter dwells on the changes produced in the public comfort sanitation, and general appearance of Bhurtpoor since he first saw it in 1855, and in the Annual Report for the preceding year there is a full account by Captain Home of the works completed, in progress, and in contemplation.

40 The facilities for irrigation which the streams flowing into Bhurtpoor territory afforded were not unappreciated by former Rulers of the district, and to improve and develop the system of irrigation already established was the task the Political Agents found before them. But in order to effect this, expensive new works were necessary, and of these most which were planned have been carried out. The principal ones are—

- 1 The head dam at Sukree, where the Rooparel, the chief irrigating stream of Bhurtpoor, enters the district a portion of the work here is still incomplete, but it is in progress, and will, I hope, be completed before the rains, as this dam regulates the distribution of the main streams of water which fertilize and too often flood a large tract north of Bhurtpoor.

I hope will not be delayed, as the non existence of any pledge to collect no more than a fixed sum from the land must be injurious to its prosperity

Sanitation Dispensaries

- 15 Doctor Harvey, whose services are well known to you, has continued to superintend the Jail and Medical Institutions* The number of Dispensaries is

* Annexure C.

the same as was last reported The recovery of the population from the effects of the famine has reduced sickness, and, consequently, the number of patients treated, as compared with those of last year

Education

- 16 The educational Return is appended † The department is still under the superintendence of Bahoo Bholanath Doss, whose merits have been often

† Annexure D

brought to notice I have not seen much of the Schools in the district owing to my duties keeping me in Kerowlee and Dholepoor all the cold weather, but the City School I have repeatedly visited and examined It is not so forward as it ought to be, considering the time it has been in existence, but no doubt it will improve

Concluding Remarks

47 It is certainly the case that whilst the revenue has been growing the expenditure has likewise been increasing, partly in consequence of the cost of the improvements I have mentioned, but chiefly owing to the unwillingness of the Council to incur the odium of reductions I know there is a feeling in the State that expenditure is too lavish, and ought to be curtailed, and, I believe, that reductions, if properly devised, may be carried out without injury to the efficiency of the administration But I earnestly hope that economy will never take a direction baneful to the efficiency of the Land Revenue Administration, or of the Police, or of the Jails, or of the Courts of Justice I will also express a hope that the medical institutions, popular education, and public works will continue to progress and to be a credit to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja

DHOLEPOOR

Dewan Gungadkur Rao

48 When the last Annual Report on the Dholepoor State was submitted in 1869, the administration was in the hands of Rao Gungadkur, brother of Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, assisted by Moonshee Pirbhoolall

Moonshee Pirbhoolall, his successor

49 The Rao, however, found himself unable to cope with the difficulties of his position, and although he continued a member of the Maharana's Council, he withdrew from the executive altogether, while his former subordinate Pirbhoolall, who had the sole management for a time and exerted himself to meet the wishes of the Political Agent, failed to retain the confidence of the Maharana, or even the approval of his own party, of which Sir Dinkur Rao was the head

50 I believe that Rao Gungadham during the time he was in office honestly and earnestly exerted himself for the good of the State, and that he introduced some salutary reforms

Hakeem Abdool Nubbee Khan

51 Pirbhoolall was set aside, and after an interval, during which Raja Dinkar Rao administered the State, Hakeem Abdool Nubbee Khan from Puttala was placed at the head of affairs. He may be said to have acted as an adviser of the Maharaja for the last nine months, though he was not formally created Dewan until after His Highness' interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra last October

52 In the accompanying Report* and the statistics which are appended to it, the Dewan gives his own account of the reforms recently effected and of the work before him. He found three points which required special attention —

* Annexure G

- I — The payment of the debts of the State,
- II — The repair of the Durbars reputation which two years before had suffered through the conduct of certain residents in Dholepoor, and
- III — The more efficient control of the Goojurs who live in the wild broken country called the Dang, which runs parallel with the Chumbul

Debts

53 It is stated that eight months ago the debts amounted to between four and five lakhs of Rupees. Of this more than two lakhs was pay due to servants and has been issued to them. At the end of April not more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ months' pay was due.

54 Of the remaining debt nearly two lakhs consists of a loan which I am informed does not bear interest and for which the State is indebted to the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja of Puttala, who is nearly related to the bear apparent at Dholepoor. This debt may be looked upon as a family one, and scarcely requires the attention of the Political Agent. I am assured that about half a lakh only remains due to bankers, and but a few thousands to shopkeepers, so that the pressing debts may be put down at under Rupees 80,000.

55 I believe from the enquiries I have made that reliance may be generally placed on this statement. I have no doubt that the Dewan will endeavour to reduce the balance against the State during the current year, but small as it is it will require his best exertions. He has pointed out that the resources of the State have been reduced by the remission of custom dues on the Agra and Gwalior Road and by losses from hail and fire, but he nevertheless hopes that further savings will be effected in the course of the next few months, which will render it possible to liquidate a portion of the debt still due.

Mahomedan favourites

56 In former reports the many practices of the women Gujra Resid, darwazehs, and other Mahomedan favourites, have been given in detail.

persons are still at Dhulepoor, but I believe that their power for evil has been for the present neutralized, although anonymous or vague charges against them are still not unfrequent. It must be borne in mind that in their present position they are remarkably comfortable, and that they most fully understand the readiness of Government to insist on their expulsion, should their presence at Dhulepoor be decidedly mischievous or disgraceful to the State. This consideration will no doubt influence their behaviour, which is jealously watched by their numerous ill wishers, on whose reports no reliance whatever can, of course, be placed until confirmed by special enquiry.

57 Circumstances have made the idea of removing these people intensely distressing to the Maharaja, and so long as they do not misbehave, it would be inexpedient to disturb them. The Maharaja is a gentle, kind hearted person, as free from bigotry as from cruelty, and it would be very sad to have to inflict on him pain unless absolutely necessary.

Police in the Dang

58 The inefficiency of the Police in the tract called the Dang—wild, raving uplands which border the valley of the Chumbul—was brought to my notice when marching through the State at the beginning of the year. I then discovered that the Goojurs of the Dhulepoor Dang make raids into Gwalior and Kerowlie, whence they openly carry off at one swoop scores of cattle, which they appear to have no difficulty in disposing of. This is the more discreditable, in that the Goojurs of both the Gwalior and Kerowlie "Dang" are kept under control, and no counter charges from Dhulepoor villagers have reached me. In Kerowlie the vigorous administration of the late Maharaja Muddun Pil, combined with the increased value of agricultural produce, has converted numbers of the cattle-feeding and cattle lifting Goojurs into hard working cultivators. But in the wild country of Dhulepoor, until recently, no stringent measures seem to have been taken to repress crime. A fine of a few rupees was formerly thought a sufficient punishment for burglary, highway robbery, or cattle theft, and more recently the Goojurs probably had a friend at Court in their clansman Deo Huns, the rebellious and disreputable Minister of Dhulepoor, now under surveillance at Benares.

59 I hope the measures recently adopted by the Dewan for the control of this troublesome tribe will prove efficacious. They consist, first, in placing the Dang under one officer, with a strong force at his disposal and with nothing to distract his attention from it, instead of its being a part of two pergunnahs, the Tehseeldars of which thwarted one another and paid little attention to the "Dang," second, in watching the ferries over the Chumbul and in quartering extra Police on the worst villages. Efforts are also being made to render the fort garrisons more available for the pursuit and suppression of robbers.

The Dewan

60 Dewan Abdul Nubbee Khan possesses testimonials of recent date from the late Governor General, Lord Lawrence, Colonel Richard Lawrence, General Taylor, and other distinguished functionaries. They show that he has performed good service, and that he is faithful to a programme which he has set forth. He has travelled much, and is a

man of uncommon intelligence and information, and he has, moreover, had the advantage of intercourse with the most distinguished administrators of India whilst they were engaged on their work of Government. Time will show whether his present position will be advantageous or otherwise to Dholepoor, but the fullness of the written information he supplies and the publicity he courts goes far, I think, to prove the excellence of his intentions, which his persistency, knowledge, and ability ought to enable him to carry out.

The transaction of business

61 The Report attached remarks on the Maharana's assiduity since his interview with the Viceroy last October. I hope very much this will continue, but I cannot help regretting that the administrative system detailed in the Report makes no provision for the disposal of State business when His Highness is unable or disinclined to sit in the Ijlas Khass. However, there is scarcely a Native administration in India which has not this failing, and the only means of mitigating the evil is to expedite business by presenting questions for decision in the most brief and synoptical manner consistent with their clear and complete exposition. This the Dewan's system aims at doing, and the amount of business which must necessarily come before the Ijlas Khass will, I trust, be diminished by the code of rules prescribing the power and procedure of each Court and Office which code has been prepared, but not yet put in force.

Revenue and Expenditure

62 Statistics showing the revenue and expenditure have been attached. It is to be hoped that further reductions of expense will be effected before the year is out. The cost of the army might well be reduced, and, judging from Statement K, the miladics, or rent-free grants, have unaccountably increased to an enormous extent within the last few years.

63 The new land settlement spoken of in the Durbar's Report increases the assessment by Rupees 1,06,853. I have only recently had the figures of the new settlement before me, and must abstain from commenting fully on it at present. I cannot, however, forbear from remarking that at the beginning of last year, during which the new settlement was made, the uncollected balances amounted to nearly two lakhs of rupees, and that now they amount to nearly double that sum, i.e., to 50 per cent of the previous assessment. At such a time to raise the revenue 15 per cent would appear extremely inopportune. The Tehsildars may be, as the Dewan says, to blame for the arrears and more care in collecting may diminish them, and, further, it is very likely the case, as stated, that many villages have benefited greatly by the past settlement, but this would seem rather to point to a redistribution rather than to an immediate enhancement.

Customs

64 The tariff has not, I am informed, been raised notwithstanding the loss of Rupees 11,000 arising from the discontinuance of the duties on goods in transit by the Gwahar and Agra road. The State evidently seeks to indemnify itself by the above mentioned enhancement of the land revenue.

64A I estimate the income of the current year as follows —

	Rupees
Land revenue the same as last year instead of the extravagant looking estimate of the Durbar	6 90 000
Customs and miscellaneous	50 000
Total income	7 40 000

Expenditure

Cost of four main departments The confusion of cash payment with service lands makes an estimate difficult	6 80 000
Extraordinary losses caused by hail and fire	50 000
Total expenditure	7 30 000

Education and Dispensaries

65 The Durbar has shown a disposition to improve and increase its Schools At Dholepur the School is backward, but shows promise of improvement. It occupies a building admirably adapted for the purpose

66 Two new Dispensaries have lately been established, one at Barce and one at Rajahkhera Both the Schools and Dispensaries will probably deserve longer notice next year if the Durbar continues to interest itself in them

Jail, Courts, and Police

67 When at Dholepur I had some opportunities of observing the working of the Courts of Justice, and I inspected the Jail and place where the prisoners under trial are kept Of those under trial * very few had been long in custody, only five had been in for more than six months, and most for under a month

* Annexure C

68 In the Jail there were but 32 sentenced prisoners The smallness of the number is due to the release of many on the occasion of the heir apparent's taking the bath of convalescence after a recent illness There were six in for child trading under sentences of from one to three years Some child-stealers were amongst those released as mentioned above

The Jail is being improved, and may, perhaps be converted into a suitable building, but a new havalat, or lock up near the Court, is much needed

69 An inspection of the records of some cases decided in the Dholepur Court impressed me favourably with the conduct of that institution, which is now worked by three judicial officers

70 The Police on the Agra and Gwalior road would seem to be efficient, for though cases of robbery occur they are not frequent It is more than two years since the mail cart was attacked, and the culprits were on that occasion apprehended and convicted—a rare incident in the history of mail cart robberies in Native States

71 His Highness the Maharaja seems to be bringing up his little grandson and heir judiciously The little Raja is a wonderfully intelligent child, and is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of English His tutor at present is a Mr Martin, who has been for some years in the employ of His Highness the Maharaja

Annexure D.

ANNUAL Statement of the Educational Department of the Riverport District for 1926.

No. of Schools	Name of School	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	Annual expenditure		REMARKS
				\$	c.	
1	Riverport College	12	835	3,657	2 6	
12	Traylor School	86	1,083	2,455	0 0	
188	111 Various Schools	285	2,422	1,456	0 0	
	Various	2	..	552	0 0	
1	Female School	1	10	60	0 0	
147	Grand Total	395	3,855	1,228	2 6	
REPORTER, } The 22nd May 1927. }						
				(Sd)	R. W. POWERS, Esq., Att. Gen. of Mississippi.	

Annexure E.
List of Bhurtpoor Officials.

Numbers	Rank	Names	Caste	REMARKS
1	Member of Council	F Paddun Sing	Gojrat.	
2	"	B Gungaram	"	
3	"	M Radharawan	Brahmin	
4	"	F Bukhtawar Sing	"	
5	Judge, Bhurtpoor	Dewan Lalta Pershad	Kaeth	
6	"	Chowdree Beshamber Sing	Jat	
7	Deeg	Foujdar Gunga Buksh	Gojrat	
8	Civil Judge of Bhurtpoor	Pundit Jealall	Cashmerian	
9	Magistrate and Kotwal of Bhurtpoor	Dewan Gunga Buksh	Banniah	Came through Agency twelve years ago
10	Head Accountant	" Jowharcelall	Surugge	
11	"	" Ramkrishen	Soordbuy	
12	Deputy Collector, Offg	Mahomed Hussa	Bhurtpore Syud	
13	Tehsildar, Deeg	Dewan Kanemull	Banniah	Came through Agency
14	"	Foujdar Buldeo Sing	Jat	
15	"	" Ram Narain	Brahmin.	
16	"	Mahomed Moostafa Khan	Pathan	Ditto
17	"	Dewan Man-sookhran	Brahmin	Ditto
18	"	Moonsee Kulan Sing	Kaeth	Ditto
19	"	F Gunga Pershad	Jat	
20	"	M Mahary Sing	Kaeth	Ditto
21	"	D Ram Narain	Banniah	
22	"	C Totaram	Jat	
23	"	Lalla Gopal Sing	"	
24	"	D Buldeo Sing	Banniah	
25	Tehsildar of Salt	Dewan Buldeo Sing	"	

Annexure E.—(Continued)

Number	Rank	Names	Caste	REMARKS
26	Superintendent of Customs	Pandit Herallal	Cashmerian	Came through Agency
27	" Deoree Lands	Dhoo Golah Sing	Googur	Employed by Maharaja about a month ago
28	" Public Works	Lalla Joola Sahoo	Kaeth	
29	" Workshops	B Sawul Sing	Googur	
30	" Clothing Dept	D Jhoondulal	Suraojee	
31	" Thatching "	Anundulal	Soordhuy	Employed by Maharaja
32	Treasurer	Perohut Chutterbhooj	Brahmin	
33	Superintendent of Toshakhana	M Sirdar Sing	Dhoosur	Came through Agency
34	" Palace	B Sanwul Sing	Googur	
35	" Menial Establish- ment	D Lackram	Brahmin	Ditto
36	" Forests	Ijlas Khass		
37	" Stables	Major Sirceram		
38	" Camel Establish- ment	D Ramsookh	Jat	Advanced by Maharaja from the Ghoor Churra ranks
39	" Bullock Establish- ment	Nusseeb Ali	Brahmin	Came through Agency
40	" Palkee Establish- ment	D Jowhareelal	Bhurtpoor Syud	Ditto
41	" Elephant Establish- ment	C Gopal Sing	Suraojee	
42	" Hunting Establish- ment	F Gurwur Sing	Jat	
43	Jail Darogah	Anundulal	Googur	
			Brahmin	Employed by Maharaja lately

ARMY—(COMMANDANTS)

<i>Infantry</i>				
1	Raj Pultun	Foujdar Dowlat Sing	Jat	
2	Shoo "	Bukshhee Gobind Sing	Googur	
3	Shunker Pultun	Lalla Dhurum Sing	Jat	
4	Maharaj "	Ijlal Khass		
5	Bushumber "	Chowdree Bishumber Sing	Jat	
6	Lachmun "	Foujdar Gungahukah	Googur	
<i>Cavalry</i>				
7	Ungrazeo Ressala, first 3 troops	B Beer Naram Sing	Googur	
8	4th troop of Ressala	Ijlal Khass		
9	Mookund Sing's Ressala	Ditto		
10	Ressala	Chowdree Gungahukah	Jat	
11	"	Pundit Jowahir Lall	Cashmenan	
12	"	Chowdree Gopal Sing	Jat	
13	"	Misr Radarawun	Brahmun	
14	"	Chowdree Joogulkeshore	Jat	
15	"	Foujdar Bukhtawur Sing	"	
16	"	Perohut Chutterbhoo	"	
17	"	Darogah Lackram	Googur	
18	"	Bukshhee Ram Phal	Jat	
19	Khas Ghol	Foujdar Dowlat Sing	Googur	
20	Ghoor Churras of the Body-Guard	Major Sireeram	Jat	
21	Artillery	B Beer Naram Sing	Googur	
<i>Irregulars</i>				
22	Baccoco	Bukshhee Gungaram	Googur	
23	"	Foujdar Puddun Sing		
24	Sursencas	Dewan Jowhareelall	Suraagee	
25	Orderly Ressala	Thakoor Pertab Sing	Jat	

Came through Agency

Annexure G.

Memorandum regarding the re organization of the State of Dholepore which His Highness the Maharana of Dholepore commenced in accordance with a promise made to His Excellency the Viceroy in October 1870

On October 27th, 1870, when His Highness the Maharana had an interview with His Excellency Lord Mayo at Agra, three or four defects or desiderata in the administration of the Dholepore State were mentioned —

1st — That 16 or 17 months' pay was due to the Army,

2nd — That the debts of the State were excessive,

3rd — That steps should be taken for keeping in order the administration of justice, for carrying out the orders of the British Government, and for preserving the security of the Agra and Bombay Road

4th — That the whole system of administration should be such as to leave no ground for complaint

2 His Highness engaged to make the necessary reforms, and His Excellency directed that the Political Agent should report upon them

3 The former state of things and the need of improvement will be apparent from the statistics which accompany this memorandum, but a brief notice of them will not be out of place here His Highness has carried them out in consultation with his Dewan between November 1870 and April 1871

4 It is true that there were offices previously established, but these have been recast, added to, and improved, and the distribution and division of work detailed below is that now existing and approved by His Highness

5 Some time before November 1870, His Highness had been seeking counsel from Hakeem Ahdool Nubbee Khan, an old official of the Puttala State, who had accidentally visited the Maharana, to whom he had been known for 20 years

6 After the interview at Agra, His Highness entrusted all the business of the State to the Hakeem, who, in January 1871, received the title of Dewan, and a Khillat of investiture

7 The Offices established for the satisfactory discharge of business and the reforms instituted are as follow —

I — The Maharana's Ijlas Khass, or special Court, wherein His Highness transacts business in which he is assisted by the Dewan alone Appeals from the Lower Courts and questions of all kinds are here examined and finally decided by the institution of this Court, His Highness sits daily in it

— "The Ijlas-e-Azam or Nobles," a branch sitting on matters of various castes reports are made in accordance with majority

III.—The Office of Land Revenue. There are two officers in this; one superintends the Tehseeldars, prepares cases affecting the land revenue, such as rent-free grants, &c; the second discharges the duty of Auditor and Accountant.

IV.—The Chief Civil and Criminal Court of Justice. This Court was previously in existence, but it possessed an incomplete code of rules and undefined power. Cases of all kinds came before it, and much confusion was the result of the want of rule. This has now been rectified; two Assistants, one for civil and one for criminal work, have been appointed with certain specified powers to aid the Head of the Court, who hears cases beyond their jurisdiction. Appeals from this Court go before the "Five Sardars," and after they have recorded their opinions, the case, plainly and briefly set forth, with the opinions of the two Courts in separate columns according to a prescribed form, comes before the Ijlas Khass.

V.—The Foreign Office attends to business connected with the British Government, foreign jurisdictions, cases affecting the passage of troops and travellers. It is hoped that this will put an end to the complaints of inattention which have hitherto proceeded from those subject to other jurisdictions.

VI.—The Office of the Military Department. The army was formerly commanded by the Durbar, its pay issued by the Revenue Department, and there was no system at all. Now an officer with Assistants has been appointed through whom the army will receive its pay, orders regarding duty, &c

VII.—The Subordinate Court of Justice

VIII.—The Office of Administration of the Dang district, of which there has been constant complaints. This district, situated above the Chumbul, consists of wild, ravine country favourable to the operations of robbers. It was formerly in two Pergunnahs, Dhulepoor and Baree, and its government was feeble. It has now been formed into a distinct district and entrusted to a single officer, with a proper force, the head-quarters of which are at Shukargurh. The village towers which protected the bad characters have been destroyed, and the Police Stations slightly increased. The Political Agent has himself visited the district. Extra Police will be quartered for some time on some of the worst villages, such as Chachoka, Kalakhet, Mogulpooora, Itirajka-pooora, Beeja, &c. The ferries, too, have been furnished with watchmen, who will prevent bad characters passing to and fro.

IX.—Out of the irregular troopers two regular troops have been organized. There were 700 of these troopers, and to improve their equipment has involved some expense, which, however, will be met by savings effected in other items of army expenditure.

X —The garrisons of the forts and fortalices have been re organized. A number of absentees have hitherto got pay as foot-sepoys. This will be rectified, and, to prevent the garrisons becoming lazy and useless, they will be from time to time relieved.

XI —The revenue and expenditure has been re arranged * with a view to the reduction of expense. In spite of the difficulties attending reduction, His Highness has done much in this direction. There are four main departments in this State, "Mulki," "Khassgi," "Touj," "Māsaec."

The "Mulki" comprises the Public Courts and Offices, the Land Revenue, the District Police, the Jail, Dispensaries, &c. The total cost of it was Rupees 93,252. It has now (in spite of improvements and the introduction of Schools and Dispensaries) been reduced by Rupees 21,912.

The "Khassgi" includes cost of 16 Sub departments, such as household expenses, festivals, personal expenses, &c., and amounted to Rupees 3,13,481. It has now been reduced by Rupees 16,916. Reduction in this department was very difficult, owing to the vested rights which clashed with it, and its tendency to diminish the display and dignity of the Guddeo.

The "Touj" —The Army expenses it has been found impossible to curtail at present. After a time something may be done.

"Māsaec," rent-free grants. This is the Pension Department, and its disbursements amounted to Rupees 39,462, these it has been found impossible to curtail. The amount has increased by Rupees 8,000 of late years, and probably savings under this head will be eventually effected.

XII —A Budget † for the coming financial year, regulating expenditure in all its branches, has been sanctioned. Under the administration of Sir Dinkar Rao and his brother, expenditure and income were balanced. This year extraordinary losses disturb the Budget which had been framed. Thus the transit dues given up involve a loss of Rupees 11,000 and hail storms and fire necessitate remissions of revenue and advances to cultivators, which will cause the loss to a lakh and a quarter. Rupees 6,000 has to be added on account of interest of debts and the losses of the Amils involve much loss, Rupees 30,000 arrears are due for last year.

XIII —The pay due to servants for this year and last has been issued, and miscellaneous debts mentioned below have been paid. The total amount of the debts at the beginning of the last financial year was Rupees 1,80,229. Of this more than 2½ lakhs (being chiefly pay due to servants) has been wiped out, the full detail will be seen from the Returns ‡ attached.

XIV —A new settlement § of the land revenue for four years has been effected in consequence of the expiry of the term of the last settlement. This has been done by His Highness considerably, and with due

* Annexure J

† Annexure I

‡ Annexures L, M

§ Annexure N

respect to former assessments. Where Zemindars of a village declined to engage for the "pukka" fixed, the village has been farmed by the State.

11—Efforts have been made to recover land revenue due. Great attention is bestowed on the two grand points of collecting the land revenue without oppression and of checking expenditure. At present the arrears of land revenue are considerable, one-fourth of last year's accumulated arrears will, it is hoped, be recovered this year, the remaining three-fourths will not be demanded, but one-fourth of the revenue of this year is still due.

12 Formerly the duties and powers of the various Offices and Courts were not clearly defined and there was much obstruction to business and uncertainty about the finality of orders in consequence. Distinct rules and regulations have now been laid down (N.B.—They have not yet been promulgated), and every Office has a suitable number of clerks.

13 The Jail management has been improved. Proper food is regularly issued and clothing has been supplied to the prisoners. Manufactures have been started, a convenient place near the Courts has been assigned for prisoners under trial, and the subject of improving the Jail is under consideration.

14 Besides what has been detailed above, it should be remembered that His Highness has remitted the custom dues on goods passing through the State by the Agra and Gwalior Road and that His Highness has had the pleasure of subsidizing Rs. 25,000 to the Ajmer College. Moreover, two new Hospitals one at Barakera and the other at Basse, have been sanctioned and education is being advanced.

(Sd) ARBOO NURUF KHAN,
Deputy Director.

the Dholepoor State.

SUMMARY 1920 UNDER RAJA DINKAR RAO.		Actual Expenditure under Dewan Abdool Hubbee Khan for Sombut 1927.	Budget Estimate for Sombut 1928	DECREASE PROPOSED BY PRESENT DEWAN.		REMARKS.
Estimate	Actual Expenditure			Decrease.	Increase	
13	14	15	16	17	18	<p>Of the charges under army and masts a large portion, probably Rs 2,50,000, is land rent collected by the assignees in order to compare income with expenditure. This item will have to be deducted from the expenditure side of the accounts; unfortunately, the Durbar officials have omitted to separate the cash payments from the payments by land grants, so that the real amount of the expenditure intended is not apparent.</p>
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
3,13,660 12 0	5,35,133 13 0	3,45,494 7 0	3,26,537 11 0	16,946 12 0		
3,32,162 1 9	3,32,162 1 9	3,32,162 1 9	3,32,162 1 9			
82,030 11 3	82,030 11 3	93,252 0 0	71,340 0 0	21,912 0 0		
1,93,509 3 0	1,93,509 3 0	1,93,509 3 0	1,93,509 3 0			
9,28,368 12 0	12,07,841 3 0	9,67,407 11 9	9,28,548 15 9	39,858 12 0		

(Sd.)

P. W. POWLETT, Capt.,
Officiating Political Agent.

pendants of Dholepoor

BALANCE OUTSTANDING			Excess received recoverable hereafter	REMARKS
Balance of Sum at 1926	Balance of Sum at 1927	Total		
11	12	13	14	15
<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	
223 11 6	17,819 12 3	19 813 7 9	6 390 8 9	Column No 13 shows the arrears due up to February 5th amounting to Rupees 63 708 but from this must be deducted the advances shown in column (14) and about Rupees 6 000 in deposit for absentees or about Rupees 20 700 in all Rupees 43 000 would then remain of pay due before February 5th last i.e., somewhat more than a month's pay of all the servants of the State By this calculation up to date there would be about four months pay due but advances to those needing help are said to have been made since February 5th
234 12 6	14 921 5 9	16 156 2 3	4 133 7 9	
980 12 6	7,874 0 6	12 863 13 0	2 307 2 3	
729 9 6	10 115 0 0	14 811 9 6	1 912 3 0	
977 14 0	50 730 2 6	63 708 0 6	14 713 5 3	

(Sd) P W POWLETT, *Capt*,
Officiating Political Agent

any Minister (however honest and good his intentions) to carry on the government of the country when so interfered with and thwarted by the very menials of the palace. I reminded His Highness that he was responsible to the Supreme Government for the proper administration of his country, which had now long been in a state of wretched anarchy; and I begged he would at once take immediate steps to remedy a state of affairs which were so deleterious to himself, so fatally injurious to his subjects, and so very displeasing to the Government of India.

29. His Highness promised most readily to attend to my advice, and has since my arrival shown his Minister more consideration, and given him greater support than he has received before, but I much fear this will last only so long as I am here, for the disposition of the Maharaja is too vacillating to be influenced by the advice of those who are not constantly present.

Thakurs of Buchner

30. The Thakurs holding grants of land in Buchner belong to the following Rajput tribes, namely, Powar, Turwar, Sawdia, Choudhary, Chhabin, Sankhla, and seven other minor tribes. Of these, 105 are Tazewar Thakurs, who enjoy certain privileges, and are entitled to certain marks of distinction at public Durbars and at private audiences. All the principal positions or feudal tenures in the country are held by this class. The "Jas-bhau" and some of the "Rajwars," near relations of the Maharaja, also enjoy the same honours as the Tazewar Thakurs, for a detailed list of which see Appendix C.

31. The following is an abstract of the grants of land specified in the Appendixes A, B, C—

- (A. Class fed by the grantee (feudal tenure, and other grants of land) paying revenue
- B. Class fed by the government grants
- C. D's Tazewar Thakurs)

in representing the matter to the Maharaja, who promised that they should at once be permitted to leave the country, but it was not till after much trouble and procrastination on both sides that I succeeded in getting Welayat Husain to quit the place, which he did on the 14th March, with a large number of relations and dependents who had accompanied him from Delhi.

22. I may mention that before his departure both the Maharaja and Welayat Husain assured me that the State accounts had been satisfactorily settled, and that I believe the story of Welayat Husain's imprisonment and maltreatment to be a pure invention; he assured me himself that his only complaint was, that the Maharaja would not let him go.

23. There is no doubt that Welayat Husain's administration was as pernicious as that of his predecessors, and that the Bedawut insurrection was mainly owing to his extortions, but it must be remembered that he was invited with the special object of increasing the revenues of the State, and that he had to treat with a people who had already been so oppressed with hardships, burdens, and taxes, that their sufferings were almost past endurance when he began, so it is not surprising that he so signally failed, but I believe the result would have been very different under a more scrupulous and less exacting master.

Pundit Munphool, C.S.I.

24. On taking charge on the 4th August 1869, Pundit Munphool found the country impoverished by famine and extortion; the pay of the troops was largely in arrears, while the State Treasury was in debt. The Thakoors were disaffected and ready to break out into open rebellion.

25. He commenced work by restoring the old Native (*desees*) officials to the . . . of which they had been deprived by . . . two of the most experienced (Mr . . . other) were associated with him for the purpose of assisting in the administration of the country, but he found to his great disappointment that, instead of rendering him the cordial assistance he had expected, they threw every obstacle in . . . sperating the mind of the Maharaja reports calculated to weaken his uncertain

. . . these formidable difficulties, and the opposition supported by the presence and advice of . . . pelling the Bedawut insurrection, and in negotiating an agreement with the Thakoors, which, if carried out in its integrity, will prove of incalculable benefit to the State.

27. On my arrival here I found Pundit Munphool was only a nominal Dewan, and that the real power lay in the hands of half a dozen favorites, who were in constant attendance on the Maharaja. The Pundit was not allowed an audience for several weeks together, and that his orders and decisions in important cases were subverted by a few words from a *gola* (or slave), who professed to have brought the message from the Durbar.

28. I pointed out to the Maharaja the obloquy he incurred by permitting such a state of affairs, and how utterly impossible it was for

Thakoor of Piekmeer

30 The Thakoor holding grants of land in Biekaneer belong to the following Rajpoot tribes, namely, Rathor, Bhater, Kuchwara, Shekhawat, Powar, Tunwar, Sisodia, Chundrawut, Chohan, Soakhi and seven other minor tribes. Of these 105 are Tazeemee Thakoors, who enjoy certain privileges, and are entitled to certain marks of distinction at public Durbars and at private audiences. All the principal puttas on feudal tenures in the country are held by this class. The "Bhao betas" and some of the "Rajwees," near relations of the Maharaja, also enjoy the same honors as the Tazeemee Thakoors, for a detailed list of which see Appendix C.

31 The following is an abstract of the grants of land specified in the Appendixes A, B, C —

- (A Classified list of puttas (feudal tenures, and other grants of land) paying revenue
- B Classified list of revenue-free grants
- C Ditto (Tazeemee Thakoors)

REMARKS

Nearest relations of the Ma

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1 ' Bhac Beta | members of the | } Nearest relations of the Maharaja's
sons by concubines of their re-
lations |
| family | | |
| 2 Rajwee (ditto ditto) | | |
| 3 Bhawaswal | | |

Total

Thakoor

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 4 Bilas (descendants of Bika) | } Bidjee and Khandbuljee both accom-
panied B kaje in his conquest of
Bickaneer |
| 5 Khandhlots | |
| 6 Bedawuts | |
| 7 Kurnsrot and other 13 cl | |
| Rathores | Fourteen different Rathore classes
whose ancestors came to Bickaneer
mostly in the time of Maharaja Guj
Sing and Soorut Sing |

Total of Thakoc

Total of Rathores Nos 1

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8 Bhatee | } Nine different classes of Rajpoots |
| 9 Shekhawuts | |
| 10 Powar | |
| 11 Tunwur | |
| 12 Sodra | |
| 13 Chundrawut | |
| 14 Pudar Chohan Hada | |
| Saukhla, Sonugra, Kbeeche | |
| Kula | |

Grand Tot

32 All revenue grants are "Mudalmish" (means of support to the holder) The puttis that pay revenue to the State have always been considered as service grants, and originally assigned were expressly granted for service, which the Chieftains of Bikaner were bound to render to the Emperor of Delhi. The Puttadar was bound by the terms of the "Sunnud" he received from the Chief to render personal service in the field with a fixed number of horses calculated at the rate of one, two, three or more horses for each village of his putta, armed with the usual warlike weapons, sword, shield, spear, bow and arrows, and matchlock, to make up for all shortcomings in service, to be faithful and loyal to the State, to keep the "ryots" of his putta "abad" (prosperous), and to tax them lightly and fairly. Thus the Mahajan Thakoor furnished 350 horses for 135 villages, Rowutsur, 46 for a similar number of villages, &c.

33 Originally in the time (Sumbut 1561) of Rao Jait Singh, there were only three the Bikas, Jaitpoor or Rawutsur (then called "Dronepoor") originally formed during the course of time, as the families of the Puttadars increased, and while additions from time to time were made to every putta, for distinguished service in the field, or for assistance rendered to the Chief, misconduct on the part of the Puttadar was punished by confiscation, attachment, or alterations in their limits. Transfers of puttis were also sometimes made for the sake of nuzzering.

34 Rao Rai Sing, who succeeded to the Guddee in Sumbut 1624, received from the Emperor Akbar the title of "Raja" and the grant of 52 Pergunnahs consisting of Uohur in Sirsa, Bhutnere, Nagore, Jaitpoor (which was held about three years), and Joonagurh in Goozerat, &c, &c, for service performed at Attock in the Punjab and Ahmedabad in Goozerat.

35 The service to the Delhi Court continued to be performed with varied zeal or neglect, until the decline of the Mogul power, in the time of Ahmed Shah, induced Maharaja Guy Sing, who succeeded to the Bikaner Guddee in Sumbut 1803, to throw off the Imperial yoke, and altogether cease to render service, he was, however, unable to keep his turbulent Thakoors under subjection, and his successor, Soorut Sing, was compelled to seek the assistance of the British Government to save his country.

36 Maharaja Guy Sing caused the service by horsemen to be commuted to cash payments, at the rate of Rupees 60 a horse ("Rohh"), subsequently raised to Rupees 125 in the reign of Maharaja Ratun Sing. To this was added (by Maharaja Soorut Sing) "Rukhwallee" or protection fee, a new tax levied to meet the increasing expenses of his country, 6 per family taxes and the the reign of

37 The system of levying nuzzermana is followed of late years, as well as the mode of collecting the other taxes, are open to great abuse. The former has been justly complained of by the Thakoors as one of

of this case depended the possibility of the State's recovering from the devastation which now prevails. I have been informed that the bands of dacoits which throughout the country are robbing the wretched villagers of their camels and checking trade, are connected with the Thakoor, especially those with whom the Darbar has been treating. If the new Dewan succeeds in obtaining and retaining the power necessary to deal justly and effectually with the Thakoor throughout the State, dacoity will soon disappear, and to his success the satisfactory decision of the case under report was an essential preliminary. It is admitted on all sides that he has exhibited firmness, fairness, and persistency, and that for the first time, for many years, the Bikaner Minister is a man in whom all classes may confide. I fully agree in this opinion, and also that it is necessary, for the preservation of peace and good order, that the Maharaja should make definite settlement with his Thakoor "instead of constantly deepening the discontent by unreasonable additions to their burdens," and which discontent, if continued, will most certainly lead to another and a more formidable combination of disaffected Thakoor.

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPOOTANA.

Revenue

50 There are in the Bikaner State 11 Tehseels and 13 Cheeras (sub divisions) containing villages as follows —

Number	Names of Tehseels &c, &c	No of VILLAGES HELD IN GRANTS		Total	Khalsa.	Total
		Pay revenue to the Raj	Revenue free			
<i>In the North</i>						
1	Anoopgurh	9				
2	Sardargurh		6	15		
3	Soorutgurh		4	4	23	37
4	Hanoomangurh		2	2	21	23
5	Tibee		10	10	20	29
6	Siakhotee (Cheera)		10	10	42	110
7	Mahajan (Cheera)	85	1	86		42
8	Shaikhsur (Cheera)	68	1	69		85
<i>In the North East</i>						
9	Aohur	50	39	89		69
10	Bahadraw					91
		100	17	117		
<i>In the East</i>						
11	Pajgurh	3	13	16	7	121
12	Rance				68	81
13	Chooroo	78	17	95		
14	Sardar Shar	100	21	121	62	157
15	Rajahud (Cheera)	4	6	10	3	17
16	Sojanganurh (including Bedahud)				4	13
17	Goosacensur (Cheera)	21	11	32	2	2
18	Jusensur (Cheera)	193	2	195		3
19	Kheyan (Cheera)	32	39	71	3	199
20	Khalsa (Cheera)	43	43	86	1	7
		87	23	110		86
<i>In the West</i>						
21	Mugra (Cheera)		5	5	13	
22	Kharee Putee (Cheera)	63	31	94		
		21	21	42	3	80
<i>Scattered</i>						
23	Huzoorian (Cheera)				45	
24	Akran (Cheera)	72	1	73		
25	Latungurh (a large town held in grant by Thakoor Jai Singh of Doondlod formerly a separate Tehseel)	60	3	63	71	64
	Pooqui (a fef)		1			1
Total of Villages		1000	111	1111	41	1152

The 1,416 villages are held as follows —

Number		PUTTAS PAY REVENUE		REVENUE FREE		Total number of Villages	REMARKS
		No of Villages.	Amount of Revenue	No of Villages	Amount.		
A	Rajpoots—						
1	Rathors including near relations of the Maharaja and Thakors	772	1 96 508	142	1 56 775	914	
2	Other classes of Rajpoots	100	25 456	101	81 555	270	
	Total	914	2,21 964	243	2 41 325	1 164	
B	Endowments set apart for religious institutions			22	21 300	22	
C	Charitable Grants			47	25 310	47	
D	Pensions			8	7 500	8	
E	Service grants	121	11 004	64	31 772	185	
	Total	121	11 004	141	86 881	262	
	Total from A to E	1 062	2 32 968	384	3 27 206	1 416	
F	Add to this Khalsa or Crown Villages	368	1 93 606				
	Grand Total	1 430	4 26 574	384		1 814	

51 From the above Statement it would appear that, out of 1,814, the total number of villages in the country, only 368 (equal to Rupees 1,93,606), or a fifth part, are "Khalsa," the remaining 1,446 villages estimated to yield Rupees 9,70,174, are held by grantees, who pay only Rupees 2,32,968 to the State

52 This has been brought about by the wanton and careless manner in which the revenues of the State have been (through the influence and intrigues of the corrupt Dewans and other Raj Officials) transferred to favourites or other persons whom it was thought necessary to provide for and conciliate. The following are some of the most remarkable instances that have occurred during the present reign —

1	Juyoo worth	Rs 12 000	conferred on Tej Sing of Jeysulmere
2	Rutungurb worth	25 000	on Jai Sing of Doondlod
3	Kanolai worth	6 000	on Rancee Jeysulmerejee
4	Upwards of 20 villages worth	20 000	on Rancee Poogulyaneejee

5	Ratanpoora worth	Rs. 3 000, on Thakoor of Gooler
6	Anoopsher, worth	" 7,700 set apart for the Rasak Shromun Temple
7	Moondsar, worth	" 5 000, conferred on the Ulurrians
8	Soorutdesur, worth	" 5 000 on the Lutteen-ia Sahibzadi
9	Sardarpoor, worth	" 2 500, conferred on a Dhabac Bhayee
Total, Rupees		85 200

53 The following pergunnah and cheeras are held and managed by Hakims, who act quite independently of the Minister, Pundit Munphool, and are under the direct orders of the Maharaja, to whom alone the accounts are rendered —

54 Rajgurb Rini and Surdarsher, with the Cheera Khajron, are under "Darogah" Jesraj, the most influential of the Golas (slaves), who is also in command of the troops and the Artillery. He is in constant attendance on the Maharaja, and is allowed to interfere in the affairs of the State, and is consequently a great source of annoyance and embarrassment to the Dewan, whom he thwarts in all his attempts at reform and good government.

Bahadran

55 In charge of Ramkishore, a cousin of the "Khwas" Parbatejee, who now holds the pergunnah in liquidation of a debt of Rupees 25,000 she advanced to the Maharaja to enable him to defray the expenses of certain ceremonies and festivities on the occasion of the consecration of the Temple of "Rasak Shromun" built last year by His Highness for the Khwas.

Chooroo

56 Under the management of Man Mull Rakhecha, transferred last year to Ranee Poogidyanejee for the liquidation of a debt of Rupees 5,000 or 6,000, incurred by His Highness to defray the marriage expenses of Bhabai Unjee, grandson of the Maharaja's Dhabee.

Soojangurb

57 In charge of Heer Lall, a *protégé* of Rawut Sing "Khwasal," nephew of His Highness, who has command of the Thakoor Risala (the Maharaja's Body-Guard), for whose expense the revenues of this pergunnah are set apart.

Chira Khalsa

58 Containing thirteen villages, managed by Man Mull Rakhecha. All these seven pergunnahs and cheeras yield Rupees 2,22,270 out of the Rupees 4,18,032, the total "Rakum" collected from the country in Sumbut 1926.

"Rakum," description and system of collection

59 The "Rakum" consist of the land tax and a number of cesses called "bachch." The land tax is collected both in kind and cash. The payment in grain is called Bhag, and is made at a rate of one seventh of the produce. That in cash is made either on ploughs ("Haid") at Rupees 7

(seven "Tukkas") or Rupees 9 (nine Tukkas) per plough, or on haul at the rate of 5 to 20 twenty Rupees per 100 buggahs. The cesses are—

1st—"Rukhwalce" (protection fee) introduced by Maharaja Soorut Sing as explained under the head of Thakoors. A house tax levied at Rupees 2 and two Tukkas per G soars. This rate has very much increased in putta villages.

2nd—"Pag," or expropriation tax, at 1 to 2 Rupees a head on hales or ploughmen.

3rd—Unga tax on camels, buffaloes, and oxen at Rupees 1-4 to 3-12 per head.

4th—"Roggar," or Dhuan, another house tax, at varying rates.

5th—"Nuwa Chabnee," a small varying cess to pay for the protection of the crops before they are cut down.

60. All these cesses do not prevail generally; they are, however, in full force in the Khalsi chura, now managed by Man Mull, under the direct orders of the Maharaja. The Beghar (rate per buggah) in the khalsi portion is confined to Rayghur and Bihadron.

61. In the Nakee Pergunnahs of Hunoomangurh, Boorulgurh, Sardargurh, and Anoopgurh, the "Dhoom bach," (house tax) at the rate of Rupees 3 (three Tukkas) to 12 Rupees (12 Tukkas) per "Dhoure" or family, and one anna per buggah of Bhookaner in sure are levied.

62. In the Tibhee Pergunnah the regular settlement made under Regulation IX of 1833 is in force.

63. From the above, and the Statement made under the head of Thakoors, it will be seen how very defective and how ruinous to the agricultural community the revenue system in Bhookaner is, and how entirely the cultivators are left to the mercy of the Pattadar or Tcheeldars as the case may be. Pundit Munjhoor tells me that his repeated endeavours to effect a revenue settlement on a fair basis for a term of years, with a view of protecting the interests of both the Darbar and the cultivators, have always been thwarted by the old officials, and, indeed, since my arrival here I have in more than one instance seen this to be the case.

64. The following figures show the comparative state of the collections of "Itakum" within nine years, viz, from Sumbat 1918 to 1926—

Sumbat	Amount
1918	1 70 270
1919	4 16 070
1920	5 67 820
1921	4 21 405
1922	4 74 967
1923	5 08 195
1924	7 21 666
1925	4 26 191
1926	4 59 361

Customs

65. The second item of revenue is the customs. The collections under this head for the whole country in Sumbat 1926 amounted to

Rupees 1,21,103, of this sum Rupees 2,53,684 was the collection made at the Mundee (Customs-house) at Biel meer derived from the following sources —

	<i>Rupees</i>
Import and export duties, including sums derived from fairs in the environs of the city	88 43
Import and transit duties from the outpost under the City Mundee	47 664
Total	<u>1,36 117</u>
* Chouth Zameen or tax on sales of land at quarter share of the sale proceeds	30 189
* Khola, or tax on the adoption of a son	38 837
Gauwal or proceeds of unclaimed property	19 887
Miscellaneous item	23 353
Total	<u>2 53 683</u>

66 The year 1926 Sumbut was considered an unusually lucrative one in the Customs Department on account of the large transit trade in grain that passed through the country to Jodhpoor.

67 The balance (see paragraph 67) of Rupees 1,70,419 is the amount of collections made in the pergunnahs under Tehseeldars.

68 The entire income of the City Mundee is devoted to defray the expenses of the "Modee Khan" (store house which supplies provisions to the royal kitchen, &c.) the "Tuvelli" (State stables) and the "Teelkhana," all of which are generally in charge of the "Golas" and Durbruces, holding posts of trust about the person of the Chief, and who are constantly in attendance on him, and lose no opportunity of intriguing and interfering in the affairs of the State, and of doing all the harm they possibly can to the Minister if he does not happen to belong to their clique. The present Superintendents of these establishments are a Gola or slave (who was formerly a menial servant) of the name of Bakshee Ram, and Luchman Sing Joudar, the hereditary "Gungarlee," or keeper and bearer of the Maharaja's drinking water. The former is in charge of the "Mundee (Customs house), 'Modee Khan,' and 'Tuvelli,' and the latter has the control of the "Teelkhana." Both ply into each other's hands and are inimical to the present Dewan, and act quite independently of him, consequently Pandit Munphool has no control over the large income derived from the Customs Department.

69 Full reliance may be placed on all the above statistics as well as those that follow as they have been very carefully prepared from the official and other records.

Expenditure

70 The Statement (Appendix F) will exhibit the income and expenditure for the year 1869. It will be observed that the income for the year amounted to Rupees 11,15,166, and that the expenditure was Rupees 12,31,900, leaving a deficit of Rupees 1,16,500, which was met by the sale of a large quantity of Rii which it obtained from the Taluk, and Hunoominghar Pergunnah. The Zemindars declare that they were "unjustly robbed" of this wheat, and the Mahajans of Biel meer informed me that they were compelled, in a most arbitrary manner, to purchase it at an exorbitant price, although it was mostly quite rotten.

71 There are several sources of income which, in Department, are entirely out of the control of the Board.

class camels, kept only for breeding purposes, in the secondary "Hazoori" family of Pudukkottai Rajpoots, who are. This department under proper and honest management is a serviceable and lucrative one to the Raj.

72 Referring to item No 2, under this head, Disbursement (Tabl Appendix F) a part of the expenditure of Karkhana is under the charge of Rakheecha, who keeps the account of the muzzurs, gold mohurs, silver coins, and valuable cloth, jewels, and which amounts to a very considerable sum are all entrusted to him and not to the Dewan.

73 There is an old system of giving pecuniary $\frac{1}{2}$ %
 items Nos 5 and 6 "Noota Thakoors on occasions of marriage &c
 and Oatue their families The payments under
 entrusted to the Havildars or Hakims of pergunnahs, who are
 ed by no rules have great facilities of defrauding the revenues
 and of paying large sums to the Thakoors they wish to connect

71 I could give many illustrations of the shameful and reckless manner in which the revenues of the State are squandered in itself, being appropriated to the liquidation of the just and numerous claims against it, but I will confine myself to one more example, to which I refer to draw your particular notice.

75 Rupees 57,979 is the fixed annual amount which the Gossains
Item No 27 the "Maharaj" (referred to by Capt un Powlett in his report) have been
Gossains of his Report, dated 5th May 1870) have been receiving ever since they came to Bikaner in 1860, but I have had reasons for believing that they have cost the State from Rupees 80,000 to 1 lakh of Rupees a year In addition to the income they regularly receive they are presented (by the Durbar) with gold mohurs, valuable shawls and brocades on all occasions of joy and festivity, and on the performance of expenses connected with State Since my arrival place and intend to have cost the Durbar more than rupees 50,000, besides valuable clothes and jewelry, and this at the very time His Highness declares his utter inability to pay some of his most pressing debts

76 These Gossains and their followers are reported to be guilty of some of the most heinous crimes, and their rapacious and illegal conduct is the terror of all the unprotected and peaceably-disposed people of Bikaner. They are said to levy taxes, extort money, and protect criminals with perfect impunity. The Maharaja has repeatedly promised me (and also Captain Powlett I believe) that he would accelerate their departure, but as I see no chance of a fulfilment of his promise, and as their presence is most hurtful to the interests of the State, I would recommend that their case be brought to the notice of Government.

Present supply of food and fodder.

77. All descriptions of grass, viz, the Bhoorut, Moorut, Boor, Boorbaria, Seewun (the best for fodder), Gantheel, Baroo, Bogana, and Dah have not been so plentiful this year as they were last. The same may be said of the bajra crops, but the grain has been selling cheaper. The price last year was $1\frac{3}{4}$ Pantees (equal to $9\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary seers) per rupee, it is now two paise and lately it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ paise.

Debts.

78 The State, I regret to say, is heavily in debt. The following is a list of some of the well-known debts:—

No	Names	Amount Rupees	Total
1	Prohit of Seekar	60,000	
2	Shoogun Chund of Dalhi, who advanced money to Mihiraj Boorut Sing during the troubles of the Bihadi and Chooroo Campaigns	1,00,000	
3	Mura Mull Sett of Chooroo, about	3,00,000	
4	Danglee Gossun whose chelas are still at Bickaneer, about	1,00,000	
5	The Patnee banker of Jaisalmere, about	3,00,000	
6	Sett Lakhmechand of Muttra (principal), about	53,000	
7	Azurchand Chelvi (principal)	20,000	
8	Abet Chund Dey (principal)	50,000	
9	Sundry small debts from Rupees 1,000 to 10,000 ..		983,000

The three loans, viz, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, were borrowed by the present Chief, and Nos. 1 to 4 were incurred during the reign of Maharaja Soorut Sing, and No. 5 was an advance made to Maharaja Ruttin Sing. There are other debts which have been incurred during the present reign, the particulars of which have not been obtained, but from all I hear I think there is no doubt that at the present moment the debts of the Durbar including interest amount to 15 lakhs of Rupees.

79 I am informed by the Durbar that all the debts due to the International Court of Vicksburg has been paid up to the end of October last, as also the debt of Rupees 17,000 due to the Canal Foundry at Roorkee.

80 The pay of the troops and establishment (although some were paid soon after my arrival) are much in arrears, and my house is daily surrounded by numbers of all classes of employes clamouring for their pay, and would long ago have laid violent hands on the unfortunate Minister if they had not been restrained by my presence. I think it very desirable that money should be raised to pay off these people, and have often brought the matter seriously to the notice of the Maharaja. The Pundit's movements are entirely crippled for the want of money. He is unable to reduce the troops or establishments, to send out Police for the protection of the frontiers, or even to carry on the ordinary administration of the State on account of the absence of the necessary funds, which he is expected to raise (after the Bickaneer fashion) by extortion and fines, and he is actually blamed and declared unfit for his position because he refuses to adopt any but strictly legal and honest measures to obtain the money required.

81 The credit of the Durbar is so bad that the most trivial loan cannot be obtained (by fair means) from any of the rich city bankers, who, however, are quite ready to advance any amount on the security of a British officer. I am inclined, however, to think that the appointment of an officer to reside at Bikaner would be sufficient to induce the bankers to come forward and to render that pecuniary assistance which is absolutely necessary in the present deplorable condition of the Raj finances.

Courts

82 The administration of justice is carried on in a very loose and unsatisfactory manner. The Maharaja permits all sorts of persons to interfere in both civil and criminal cases, and as I have before stated a few words sent through a Gola (or slave) are allowed to be sufficient to subvert the decision of the Minister in any case, or under any circumstance. Pundit Munphool, of justice owing to in bringing some

To one or two of these cases I shall allude under the heading of "Police Work," but I would here remark that in the Bikaner State it is customary to pardon murder and every other crime on payment of a fine, and that it is quite unusual to pass a definite sentence of imprisonment on a prisoner. His incarceration depends entirely on the interest he may possess at Court, or his readiness to pay the required fine.

Jails

83 Thakoor, Rajpoots, and all prisoners of any note are confined in the "Naitasur" in the Fort or Citadel, under the immediate eye of the Maharaja, those of a common sort are placed in the Kotwallee in the city.

84 When I last visited the place, there were about 50 or 60 prisoners in the Naitasur, all in irons, but none of them were confined in a cruel or harsh manner, or appeared to be suffering from ill treatment. Of course, it is impossible to say whether any prisoner was unjustly confined, for they dared not make any complaints before the Raj officials who accompanied me, but I know for certain that several prisoners were released just before my arrival, so I came to the conclusion that the cases of those that remained might possibly bear enquiry, or they too would have been sent out of the way. The Raj allow the prisoners in the Naitasur one seer of atta, three chittacks of dall, and a little opium, and they are permitted to provide themselves with anything else they please.

85 In the Kotwallee I found some 50 prisoners, whose accommodation appeared too cramped, and small for the numbers confined. At my request the Durbar kindly built another and a larger place of confinement, which is a great improvement. The prisoners receive only a small allowance of food from the Durbar, but they are well fed by the Setts, Banias, and other charitable people, who send large supplies of food to the Kotwallee prisoners. None of the prisoners are employed in any kind of labour.

Police Works

86 The "Rissaldar," referred to by Captain Powlett in paragraph 42 of his Report, dated 5th May last, has for several months past been

iding his time at Bickaneer, and his Russulla (which is the only useful and efficient body of men in the Maharaja's service), are now clamouring for their pay, and cannot be sent on outpost, or Police duty, because there is no money to pay them. These men composed the Police Thannas on the frontier, all of which have been abandoned for several months past in consequence of the want of pay, and all my endeavours to get the "Thannas" or Police Stations re-established have hitherto failed through the inability of the Raj to produce the necessary funds. I have repeatedly spoken to the Maharaja on the subject, and although large sums of money are constantly spent for the gratification and enrichment of Gossains and the favoured relations of His Highness' concubines, none is forthcoming for this most important object. Dacoities and robberies have consequently increased and will continue to increase till the Thannas are again posted.

87 I beg to draw attention to the three following cases which have taken place since my arrival here —

1st — It was reported to me on the 14th of March that a most tragical event had occurred that morning at Deshnok, about 16 miles from this. The village is a noted sanctuary, and belongs to the Charuns, who are divided among themselves into four thokes, or parties, each of which is at variance with the other. About 4 o'clock in the morning a party of 20 or 30 armed men deliberately attacked the house of an opposite faction, killing three men and severely wounding two women. One of the assailants was also killed. Under ordinary circumstances, very little, if any, notice would have been taken of the case, as the Charuns are a powerful and favoured body, who are exempted from all taxes, have many privileges, and openly defy the Durbar, but as I happened to be present, energetic measures were at once adopted. Eleven of the guilty Charuns were seized by the party we sent out, and fairly put on their trial, and all sentenced to different degrees of imprisonment and fines by Pandit Munphool. Proclamations offering rewards for the apprehension of other persons (who escaped before the arrival of the party) implicated in the affair have been issued, and the four different thokes of Charuns in the village of Deshnok have, in my presence, signed an agreement, binding themselves, under severe penalties, to abstain from all future attacks on each other, and to deliver up all criminals who may take shelter in their villages. This is, I am told, the first instance in which prisoners have been sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment, and never before has a Charun been publicly tried and punished by the Durbar.

2nd — On the 3rd April I was informed that a serious dacoity had been perpetrated on a party of Marwar "Bishnoos" on the afternoon of the 1st instant, between the Bickmeer villages of Kharee and Kurneesar. The travellers, twelve in number with 22 camels were on their way to Surra, when they were attacked by eight men (with four camels), who at once shot two of them dead, severely wounded two

others (one of whom has since died) and plundered them of fifteen camels and all their property. The killed and wounded were brought to my bungalow. I lost no time in assisting the Darbar to take steps for the discovery and apprehension of the dacoits, and a few days afterwards had the satisfaction of seeing the party that was sent out to follow up the tracks return having succeeded in tracing the dacoits to the village of Dhengsree, some of the Thakors of which have been identified by the plaintiffs as the men who wounded and robbed them. The case is still under investigation, and will, I hope, end in the conviction and punishment of the perpetrators of the murderous dacoity, the recovery of the property, and in full justice being done to the unfortunate sufferers.

1st.—On the 20th April, one Jaita, Raypoot, and his son were attacked (near a village only two "koss" from Bikaner) and plundered of their property and two camels by a couple of dacoits. They gave information, the robbers were pursued, overtaken, and captured, after a severe fight, in which both the marauders were badly wounded, as well as two of the persons who seized them. The plaintiffs have recovered their property, the dacoits will be tried and punished as soon as they are sufficiently recovered, and the persons who seized the robbers will be rewarded. These cases will show some of the good that may result by the appointment of an officer to reside at Bikaner.

54. In my opinion, nothing shows the weakness of the Bikaner Government more than the number of *Surnas* (or sanctuaries) which are permitted to exist in the city, and which, of course, encourage crime and cause the holders of the *Surnas* to make a regular trade of protecting and sheltering murderers and robbers, and which is in direct opposition to Article 6 of the Treaty made with the Bikaner State on the 9th March 1818.

Army

59. Captain Powlett has described the army in paragraph 14 of last year's Report, so I will merely add that I consider it a most expensive and inefficient body, and that Sihal Ram's *Rissala* (referred to in paragraph 58) and some 25 recruits lately entertained by Pundit Manphool, alone appear at all soldierlike or useful. There is not the slightest attempt at military display in Bikaner. I never see a single soldier in my visits to the Maharaja, nor are there any guards to be seen about the Palace or Jails, at the latter place the prisoners are watched by half clad fellows armed with "litties." The pay of the army is several months in arrears.

Medical Institution

90. The Native Doctor in charge of the Dispensary appears a very

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Medical Institution

90 The Native Doctor in charge of the Dispensary appears a very respectable and intelligent man, but unfortunately has no time to attend to the poor people of the city, as he is always engaged in attendance on the personal servants of the Maharaja. The Durbar has lately applied (through me) to Doctor Moore, Surgeon, Rajpootana Agency, for the services of a second Native Doctor, whose time is to be devoted to the

Dispensary, and to all who may attend there. The Medical Returns have been regularly sent to Doctor Moore since my arrival.

Education

91 Captain Powlett has fully entered on this subject in paragraph 49 of his Report dated 5th May 1870, but I think it right to record under this head the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja in having subscribed a lakh of Rupees towards the establishment at Ajmere of a College for the education of the Chiefs, Nobles, and principal Thikhoors of Rajpootana. As you are aware, this sum is to be paid by four yearly instalments, the first in October next.

Emigration

92 As far as I can ascertain about 3,000 families emigrated in A D 1868, of which number 1,000 (families) have returned. 100 families are said to have emigrated from Rajpuri and about 200 from Bahadran last year, in consequence of the exactions and cruelty of the Hakims. Both these pergunnahs are under the direct management of the Durbar. Recently, about 100 families have left the Mahajan Putta for the same reasons.

93 I have not as yet been able to obtain any reliable Returns regarding the trade of Bikaner, but I am given to understand it is almost entirely stopped, partly on account of the lawless state of the country, and partly because the "bazaar" people are obliged to supply the Raj, and wait for their money till it is convenient to pay it.

His Highness the Maharaja

94 Maharaja Sirdar Sing is about 53 years of age, and, as already stated, succeeded his father, Ruttun Sing, in 1852. Although married to several wives, His Highness has no living legitimate children, several born to him having died shortly after their birth. He has, however, one illegitimate son, about seven years old, by a slave girl, who was given in "Daj" by Bunnee Sing, Raja of Ulwar, with his daughter in 1856. On this girl, her children and relations, he lavishes nearly all his time and attention, and very much of his money, and his desire to connect them by marriage with the families of the free-born Rajpoots is one of the principal causes which have led to the estrangement and bad feeling which now exist between the Maharaja and his Thikhoors.

95 Having enjoyed uncontrolled power for so many years, and being of a vacillating and undecided nature, it is not surprising that His Highness should be of an arbitrary and despotic disposition, or that he should be so completely under the influence of unworthy favourites, who pander to his desires and lead him to believe anything they please.

96 I believe, however, that the Maharaja is loyal in his feelings towards the British Government. I have invariably found him courteous and apparently willing to listen to my advice, and most profuse in his promises to attend to the wishes of the Supreme Government regarding the better administration of his State, but, unfortunately, his want of veracity is so great, and he is so liable to be led astray, that little, if any, reliance can be placed on his word.

97 Being also of a religious and superstitious temperament, His Highness is much under the influence of priest and "fakeers" Much of his time is spent in the company of pretended magicians, necromancers, and soothsayers, on whom he bestows large sums of money It is very difficult to persuade His Highness to attend to business, and yet he is so suspicious that he will not permit some of the most trivial transactions to take place without his knowledge, at the same time it is very seldom that he gives his Dewan the chance of bringing them before him Besides this, His Highness permits the most menial persons to interfere in the affairs of the State, and important cases are often disposed of by a few words sent through a slave Every morning His Highness holds a Durbar, at which, however, no business is transacted His Highness has not as yet adopted an heir, as he still contemplates marriage I annex (Appendix D) a Genealogical Tree, which has been carefully prepared, of the Bickaneer family

*LIST of Papers sent with the Administration Report of Bickaneer State
for the year 1870 71*

No	Description	No of Sheets
1	Administration Report for the year 1870 71	16
2	Appendix A Statement of Putias which pay Rakum to the Ry	4
3	Do B Do revenue free grants	1
4	Do C Classified List of Tizeemee Thakhoors	7
5	Do D Genealogical Tree of the Bickaneer Chiefs	1
6	Do E List of cesses levied from the agricultural community	1
7	Do F Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumhut year 1926, i.e., A D 1869	3
8	Do G List of Cases received from the Durbar Office, which occurred in the Bickaneer State from the 1st January 1870 to 30th March 1871	1
Total		34

(Sd) C W BURTON, Lieut,
Offg Asst Agent, Gair-Genl

Appendix A.

ABSTRACT of *Puttas* paying "*Rakum*" or Revenue to the Raj.

No	NAMES	Number of Vh-lages	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
I — BIKAS			Rupees	Rupees	
1	Rajree	22	3036	1,06,801	
2	Khwaswal (or illegitimate)	3	226		
3	Ruttunsingote	82	25,164		
4	Sringote	120	33,503		
5	Gursote	11	2,776		
6	Parthee Rajote	16	5,407		
7	Baghawut	7	1,519		
8	Umurrote	1	110		
9	Tejsote	8	2,771		
10	Ramawut	1	250		
11	Neemawut	2	550		
12	Madhosote	2	641		
13	Rajsote	2	85		
14	Purtap Singote	1	6		
15	Kishen Singote	56	16,706		
16	Umrwut	12	2,846		
17	Narnote	29	8,105		
18	Bheemrajote	19	3,100		
		391			
II — KHANDILOTE				33,071	
1	Raotot	80	17,865		
2	Bamrode	57	14,275		
3	Saindasote	6	931		
		143			
III — BEDAWUTS				18,874	
1	Keshodasote	15	1,791		
2	Manohurdasote	41	12,016		
3	Tejsote	41	10,617		
4	Khangorote	33	7,074		
5	Mansingote	12	3,406		
6	Mundrawuts	9	2,300		
7	Oodakurnote	3	410		
8	Parthee Rajote	20	1,917		
9	Sinwuklasote	1	275		
10	Sawuts	1	100		
11	Hurawuts	7	618		
12	Bheemrajote	1	110		
		162			
Carried over					

Appendix A.—(Continued)

No	NAMES	Number of Villages.	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
	Brought over		Rupees	Rupees	
1	Kurmnote	6	2 408		
2	Randhirote	1	6		
3	Mundlawuts	10	2 503		
4	Mandlot	3	432		
5	Rummalot	1	51		
6	Roopawuts	6	1 044		
7	Jast Malot	1	60		
8	Koonduba	2	82		
9	Oodawuts	4	942		
10	Nathot	2	147		
11	Patawut	1	20		
12	Gayul	1	5		
				7 790	
13	Poogulya	12	2 102		
14	Raolot	4	367		
15	Dhunrajote	18	3 445		
16	Karnote	14	1 374		
17	Kishnawut	10	2 200		
18	Goplee	4	475		
19	Bala	3	94		
20	Derawaria	1	400		
21	Paco	3	210		
22	Kheera	1	35		
23	Chheua	1	55		
				10 757	
24	Unjunote	2	96		
25	Akhawut	1	15		
26	Kheean	1	160		
27	Jastoon	2	229		
28	Rar	1	5		
29	Roopsot (Fajdar)	8	1 800		
30	Boodh	3	56		
	KUCHWAYA (SHEKHAWUT)			2 420	
1	Girdharejeka	4	590		
2	Bhainroojika	2	433		
3	Kuchwaya	3	476		
4	Narooka	1	97		
				1,596	
1	Puwar	18	2 774		
2	Sodha	2	112		
3	Tunwur	2	651		
4	Sisodia	4	696		
5	Gubblote	1	103		
6	Asayuch	1	100		
				4 439	
7	Chundrawut	1	85		
				80	
	Carried over				

Appendix A.—(Concluded)

No	NAMES	Number of Villages	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
	Brought over PUDHIAN		Rupees	Rupees	
1	Sanee	4	662		
2	Pudhiar	13	3,693		
3	Eenda	1	36		
4	Chohan	1	290		
5	Baghore Chohan	4	171		
6	Dora and Baghor	2	55		
7	Saukhla	10	758		
8	Sonagra	3	151	5,816	
9	Kheerchee	2	276		
10	Kulga	1	63		
11	Dhain	1	21	303	
		71			
	STATE SERVANTS				
	Mootsuddes				
1	Kootahree	2	153		
2	Khwas	10	1,167		
3	Ahir	1	132		
4	Kajut (Tan Bakchee)	1	28		
5	Darbarees				
6	Five Hindoo 188 Rupees five Mussulman, 555 Rupees	10	713		
7	Soothar (Carpenter)	1	33		
8	Buka (Camel-man)	1	6		
9	Malees (Gardener)	1	105		
10	Kotwal	2	121		
11	Dhabree	1	215	5,707	
	Brahmins	14	4,877		
	Chauras	36	1,181		
	Swainces	2	37		
	Fukers, Mussulman	1	21		
	Other Charitable grants	7	13	6,192	
	Total	1,057	2,31,521	23,821	

Statement of Puttas that pay "Rakum" to the Raj

No	NAMES	Number of Villages	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
A—BILAS					
<i>Rattunsingote</i>			<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	
1	Maharjun	51	14 000	25 164	
2	Umrawut	15	6 500		
3	Kumbhana	9	2 400		
4	Different Ruttun Singote Thakoors	7	2 264		
		82			
SRINGOTE					
1	Bhukur	26	6 200	33 503	
2	Bal	11	4 800		
3	Jugsana	25	5 000		
4	Birkalee	4	1 200		
5	Kansurh	4	800		
6	Seedmookh	18	5 000		
7	Reslana	4	2 101		
8	Ajeetpoora	16	5 000		
9	Miscellaneous	12	3 102		
		120			
GURSIOTE					
1	Ghursur	4	1 100	2 776	
2	Garbdesur	3	1 000		
3	Miscellaneous	4	676		
		11			
PIRTHEE RAJOTE					
1	Dudrewa	11	5 007	5 407	
2	Two other Puttas	2	400		
		16			
KISHEN SINGOTE					
1	Sankhao	21	6 000	16,700	
2	Neetia	11	3 000		
3	Koeyla	6	2 000		
4	Miscellaneous	16	5 700		
		56			
Carried over					

Statement of Puttas, &c.,—(Continued)

No	NAMES	Number of Villages	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
	Brought over		Rupces	Rupces	
	RAJWEE.				
1	Chungooe	6	800		
2	Muheree	3	516		
3	Bhazab	13	1,690		
		22		3,036	
	KHWASWAL				
	Three Puttas	3	226		
				226	
	BAGHANUT				
1	Meghana	4	1,200		
2	Miscellaneous	3	319		
		7		1,519	
	UMUESINGOOTE				
1	Kirtasur	1	110		
				110	
	TEJSIOT				
1	Eight Puttas	8	2,771		
				2,771	
	RAMANUT				
1	One Putta	1	250		
				250	
	NEFMANUT				
1	Two Puttas	2	550		
				550	
	MADHODIASOTE				
	Two Puttas	2	611		
				611	
	PIETAPSIAGOTE				
1	One Putta	1	6		
				6	
	Carried over				

Statement of Puttas, &c.,—(Continued)

No	NAMES	Number of VII bags	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
	Brought over RAJSINGOTE		Rupees	Rupees.	
1	Two Puttas	2	85	85	
	UMBRAWAT				
1	Hurdasur	8	1300	2846	
2	Four Puttas	4	1546		
		12			
	NABNOT				
	29 Puttas	29	8312	8312	
	BHEEMRAJOTE				
1	Rajpoora	19	3100	3100	
	B—MANOT				
	Three Puttas	3	432	432	
	C—Rummalot	1	51	51	
	D—HANDHUL				
	1—Rasote				
1	Rawatsur	41	8000	17805	
2	Jaitpoor	6	2400		
3	Dandowar	7	1500		
4	Harsaur	5	800		
5	Kalaaur	5	800		
6	Se n	5	1000		
7	Miscellaneous	9	1705		
		80			
	BANIKOTE				
1	Dipalsur	6	2000	1500	
2	Zal risa	6	1500		
	Carried over				

Statement of Puttas, &c—(Continued.)

No	NAMES.	Number of Village	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
	Brought over .		Rupces	Rupces	
3	Saton	8	1,500		
4	Lohsana	7	751		
5	Gangoo	3	1,000		
6	Miscellaneous	23	7,524	14,275	
	SAIN DASOTE				
	Six Puttas	6	931	931	
	BEDAWUTS				
	Gopaldasote				
1	Keshodasote				
1	Bedasur	12	4,001		
2	Three other Puttas	3	790	4,791	
	MANOHURDASOTE				
1	Sandwa	8	3,200		
2	Puderara	3	1,011		
3	Miscellaneous	33	8,703	12,916	
	TEJSIOTE				
1	Gopalpoora	6	1,800		
2	Mulseesur	10	2,050		
3	Charwas		1,800		
4	Bagsoorra	2	725		
5	Bhayup	18	4,272	10,647	
	PRITHEERAJOTE				
1	Harasur	12	3,001		
2	Sirungsaur	3	700		
3	Bhayub barotia	5	1,213	4,917	
	KHUNGAROTE				
1	Loa	6	1,101		
2	Kunwaree	6	1,201		
3	Khuree	9	2,250		
4	Bhayub	12	3,122	7,574	
		33			
	Carried over				

Statement of Pottas, &c — (Continued)

No	NAMES	Number of Villages	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
	Brought over		Rupees	Rupees	
	MANSINGORE				
1	Gonreesur	3	675		
2	Bhayub	21	5 903	6 578	
	MUNDRAWUT				
1	Sobl asur	7	1 900		
	Two other Puttas	2	100	2 300	
	OODAI KUNNOTE				
1	Jakasur	3	410	410	
	SAMVULASOTE				
	One Putta	1	275	275	
	Harawut	7	618	618	
	Seawut	3	400	100	
	DREYOTE				
	One Putta	1	110	110	
	I—KUMSETOTE				
1	Ra sur	2	802		
2	Bhayub	4	1 636	2 436	
	II—MUNDRAWUT				
1	Samronda	6	1 501		
2	Bhayub	4	1 002	2 503	
	III—ROOPAWUT				
	Sundry Puttas	6	1 144	1 144	
	IV—JAITMALOT				
	One Putta	1	60	60	
	Carried over				

Statement of Puttas, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	Number of Vil- lages.	Amount of Rakum.	Total of Rakum.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward	Rupces.	Rupces	
	V.—OODAWUT.				
	Four Puttas	4	912	912	
	VI.—KOONDULYA.				
	Two Puttas . . .	2	82	82	
	VII.—NATHAT				
	Two Puttas	2	117	117	
	VIII.—PATAWUT				
	One Putta .	1	20	20	
	IX.—KUNDHEROT.				
	One Putta	1	6	6	
	I.—BHATEE				
1	Poonulya .	12	2,102	2,169	
2	Rondot	1	367		
	II.—DUNGRAWOTE				
1	One Bhateoke . . .	3	825	3,145	
2	Khandasur	6	800		
3	Bhayub .	10	1,820		
	III.—KANDOT.				
1	Jannulaur .. .	6	950	1,375	
2	Bhayub .. .	8	121		
	IV.—KISHANWUT				
1	Kandot	1	1,000	2,391	
2	Kharbura	4	1,291		
	Carried over				

Statement of Puttas, &c —(Continued)

No	NAMES	Number of V lages	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
			Rupees	Rupees	
	Brought forward				
	I —FOURDAR				
1	Six Puttas	8	1,859		
2	Goglee	4	475		
3	Bala	3	91		
4	Derawarya	1	400		
5	Chheena	1	55		
6	Urjunot	2	96		
7	Abhawut	1	15		
8	Neemrasur	1	160		
9	Rao—Three Puttas	3	210		
10	Rar	1	5		
11	Khcera	1	35		
	II —SHEKHAWUT				
1	Gudhareejeeka	4	590		
1	Bhaironjeeka	2	413		
2	Kuchawa	3	476		
	III —PONWAR				
1	Ranasur Jaitasur	5	867		
2	Soorjunote	3	421		
3	Bhayub	9	1 461		
	IV —DEORA SALOT				
	Two Puttas	2	55		
	V —BAONHARE				
	Two Puttas	1	290		
	VI —PUDDIAR				
1	Sanees—Four Puttas	4	602		
2	Other Pudyars	13	3 693		
	Carried over				

Statement of Puttas, &c — (Continued)

No	NAMES	Number of Villages	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
			Rupees	Rupees	
	Brought forward				
	TONWUR				
I	Two Puttas	2	656		
	I — SISODIA				
	Four Puttas	4	606		
	I — SANKHLA				
	Ten Puttas	10	758		
	I — SONOGRA				
	Three Puttas	3	151		
	I — CHUN DRAWUT				
	One Putta	1	85		
	JODHASUR				
1	Kheechee—Two Puttas	2	276		
2	Jautoong	2	220		
3	Landa	1	36		
4	Naroka	1	97		
5	Gulot	1	103		
6	Asuch	1	100		
7	Goyal	1	5		
8	Bordh	3	65		
9	Chuhun	4	171		
10	Sodha	2	112		
11	Kulia	1	67		
12	Dhum	1	21		
	OTHER CLASSES				
1	Bhyia Kayuth	1	28		
1	Durlava				
2	Musliman (his)	6	77		
3	Hindoo (his)	6	118		
	Carried over				

Statement of Puttas, &c—(Continued)

No	NAMES	Number of Villages	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum.	REMARKS
	Brought forward		Rupces .	Rupces	
	BRAMHIN				
	Acharuj (four puttas)	4	882		
	Rajgoor Prohit	27	2 161		
	Joshee (two puttas)	2	75		
	Bias (one putta)	1	81		
	Pande (two puttas)	2	362		
	Oopadbia (five puttas)	5	221		
	Kiraroo (one putta)	1	86		
	Runga	1	250		
	Brumcharce	1	12		
	OTHER CLASSES				
	Soothar (carpenter) one	1	33		
	Raika (camelman)	1	6		
	Mussulman	1	21		
	Malces (one putta)	1	103		
	Jat Kheechur	1	41		
	MUNESREE (KOOTHAREE)				
	Two puttas	2	155		
	SWAMEES				
	Two puttas	2	37		
	CHARU'S				
	36 Puttas .	36	1,181		
	SERVICE (KOTWAL)				
	Two puttas	2	123		
	DHABAI				
	One putta	1	215		
	Carried over				

Statement of Puttas, &c.—(Concluded)

No	NAMES	Number of Villages.	Amount of Rakum	Total of Rakum	REMARKS
			Rupees	Rupees	
	Brought forward		
	KHWAS				
	Ten puttas	10	4,137		
	AMIR				
	One putta	1	123		
	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Eight puttas	8	39		

ABSTRACT

	Number of villages	Amount of Rakum. Rupees	Total of Rakum Rupees
1 Bikas	394	1,00,801	
2 Kandhals	143	33,071	
3 Bediwats	192	48,811	
4 Other Rathores	38	7,700	
5 Bhatees	89	13,177	
7 Kuchways	10	1,696	
8 Ponwar, &c., &c	71	10,703	
9 Mootsuddes and other officials	30	5,707	
10 Brahmins, &c., &c	90	6,132	
Total	1,057	2 37,821	2 37,821

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Offg. Asstt. Agent to the Govt.-Genl

Appendix B.

ABSTRACT of "Betalab" or Revenue free Pylas.

No	NAMES	Number of Villages	Amount	Total	REMARKS
			Rs	Ps	
1	Pancees	49	75 784		
2	Khwasas	4	6,500		
3	Other female relations	8	8,600		
4	Bhac Beta (nearest of kin)	20	16,000		
5	Rajwee	1	250		
6	Thakoor Jey Sing of Doondlod (cousin)	1	29 000		
7	Khwaswals and relations of Khwasas and Khwaswals	10	9 000	1 45 134	
<i>Thakoor of Jodhpoor</i>					
1	Merthla	4	7 300		
2	Champawut	1	900		
3	harmatol	1	1 000		
4	Jodha "	1	600	9 800	
<i>Thakoor of Bikaner</i>					
1	Kandhlot	10	6 900		
2	Saindasote	3	1 000		
3	Baotol	11	10 200	16 150	
4	Banurod	3	5 000		
5	Narnot	2	2 1		
6	h shengote	2	3 170	6 891	
<i>Farranges</i>					
1	Shekhawut	23	12 200		
2	Bhatees	13	29 675		
3	Chohan	1	1 000		
4	Powar	9	8 600	51 375	
5	Chandawut	1	100		
6	Hada	3	820		
7	Towar	5	2 300		
8	Ladkhani	1	200		
9	Sankhla	2	700	4 175	
1	Grants held by religious and charitable persons		59 110	59 110	
2	Dhabas and Dhawos and other relations		8 900		
3	Pensions		7 801		
4	Service land		3 973		
5	Mootsuddes		11 600		
6	Huzoori and Darbarees		5 2 0	27 494	
Total				3,31 029	

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Appendix C.

(CLASSIFIED List of the Tazewee Thaksoors of Bikaner and the puttās (grants in land) held by them on the 1st Chait 1827 Sumbūt, i.e., March 1871.)

Sl. No.	Class	Names of Thaksoors	Names of Puttās	Number of villages comprising each			Amount of revenue paid to the Raj	REMARKS
				Paying revenue	Revenue free	Total		
	1—RAYPORE A—Bika			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1	(1) Rattunote (descendant of Rattun Sing) See family	Amur Sing	Mahajun	53		53	14,000	
2		Lal Sing	Koonana	9		9	2,400	
		Total	2	62		62	16,400	
3	(2) Srinote (descendant of Srinote)	Nathoo Sing	Bhukurke	28		28	6,200	
4		Hattce Sing, Bhikurkewala, a member of the Bhakurke family	.		4	4		Formerly held Seedmookh No 5, for seven years, which was taken back from him in 1910. One village from the Puttā of Bhukurke assigned to him as maintenance in Sumbūt 1211, i.e. A.D. 1857, and three villages or (Crown) villages only in 1920 Sumbūt, last year.

	Sumput Sing	Seedmookh	19	18	5000	
6						Exchanged to the State on the death of its original holder without male issue granted to Gian Sing of Smla No. 9 after having returned khalsa for a number of years.
6	Megh Sing	Jesuna	25	25	5000	Again male khalsa in granted to White Singh No. 3 in 1741 & submitted for him in 1760 & submitted on 8 impit Singh.
7	Shorjee Sing	Bao	11	11	1000	
8	Lal Sing	Ayestper	16	16	5000	
9	Sadool Sing	Smla	1	1	200	
10	Luchmun Sing	Birkala	1	1	1,500	
11	Man Sing	Kandaur	1	1	500	
12	Hookum Sing	Kalana	5	5	2101	A new Tazim conferred on a member of the Bae branch of the Sena family by the present Maharaja in 1714 & submitted in AD 1811 - Kalana, formerly a small part of the taluk in Pergunnah, when it was held by the Sunasit Kanthule 1746 No.
13	Sheedan Sing	Bhagwansur Rasowala				Included in Jasuna. A new Tazim and putia created in 1719 - Sheedan Sing is younger brother of Meesh Singh of Jesuna. No. 6 of the villages were khalsa at the time of grant.

Appendix C.—(Continued)

Number	Class	Names of Thakors	Names of Putias	Number of villages comprising each			Amount of revenue paid to the Rāj	REMARKS
				Paying Revenue	Revenue free	Total		
	Retnagar —(Contd.)							
	A. Bidar —(Contd.)							
	(2) Singora —(Contd.)							
14		Kanh Sing	Runsewar valued at Rupees 100					
		Total of Singora	12	112	4	116	30,101	Revenue free grants + 2,170 = 32,271
15	(1) Kushen Singote							
		Khungar Sing	Santhoo	21		21	6,000	
16		Sheonath Sing	Nema	11		11	3,000	
		Total of Kushen Singote	2	32		32	9,000	
17	(4) Bhoomrajote							
		Bhaji Sing	Rajpoora	19		19	3,100	
18	(5) Purlia Rajote							
		Huree Sing	Dudrewa	14		14	5,007	
19	(6) Umarsote							
		Jowahar Sing	Murdeswar	8		8	1,300	
20	(7) Baghawet							
		Khet Sing	Meghina	4		4	1,200	Taxem since Maharaja Bhatta Sing's time
		Total of Nos 1 to 7	1	15		15	10,607	

21	(8) Narnot	Purtap Sing	Mengrosur	3	3	1	700
22		Doonghur Sing	Tehandesur			1	
23		Sheonath Sing	Mandsur			2	540
24		Madho Sing	Katur			1	575
25		Rawat Sing		4	3	7	1815
26		Total of Narnot					
27	(9) Ghurshot	Rawat Sing	Ghursur	4		4	1100
28		Gurubhar Sing	Garubdesur	3		3	1000
29		Total		7		7	2100
30	B-Kendhar	Zorawar Sing son of Var Sing	Rawatsur	41		41	8,000
31	(1) Rad:	Sheedan Sing son of Var Sing	Mahila and Chandere in Putta Rawatsur	1		1	201
32		Jai Sing son of Baha- dur Sing	Son	5		5	1000
33		Mool Sing	Jaitpoor	8		8	2400
34		Bach Sing	Eraser	5		5	800
35		Total of Rad:		60		60	13001

Valued at Rupees 700

Revenue free grants
+ 5000 = 6815

A new Tazem conferred

21	(8) Narrot	Purtap Sing	Mengroor	1	3	3	Valued at Rupees 700
22		Doonghur Sing	Tehandesur	1	1	1	700
23		Sheonath Sing					
24		Madho Sing	Mainsur	2	2	2	510
25		Rawat Sing	Katur	1	1	1	575
		Total of Narrot	1	4	7	7	1815
							Revenue free grants + 5000 = 6815
26	(9) Ghursighot	Rawat Sing	Chursur	1	1	1	1100
27		Gurharee Sing	Gamblesur	3	3	3	1000
		Total	2	7	7	7	2100
							A new Tazem confirmed
28	(1) Raolot	Zorawur Sing son of Nar Sing	Rawutsur	11	11	11	8000
29		Sheedan Sing son of Nar Sing	Mahulaan 1 Chun lewe in Putta Rawutsur	1	1	1	201
30		Jait Sing son of Bahadur Sing	Soun	5	5	5	1000
31		Mool Sing	Jaitpoor	8	8	8	2400
32		Bagh Sing	Bersaur	5	5	5	800
		Total of Raolot	5	60	60	60	13001

Appendix C.—(Continued.)

Number	Class	Names of Thakoor	Names of Pottas	Number of villages comprising each			Amount of revenue paid to the Raj	REMARKS
				Paying revenue	Revenue free	Total		
Rajmota (Contd.)								
B. Barwals (Contd.)								
33	(2) Barwals	Lall Singh, Chooroo wala	Jangloo, &c	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Revenue free villages, Rupees 6,800 a year
34		Purup Singh	Zaharia	8		8	1,500	
35		Nar Singh	Saton	8		8	1,500	
36		Kim Singh	Dipleur	8		8	2,000	
37		Mah Singh	Losana	7		7	751	Revenue free grants
		Total of Barwals	5	31	5	36	5,751	+ 6,800 = 12,551.
B. Samhasot								
38	(1) Samhasot	Bah Singh, of Bahodrawala	Abham Daur Mangasur		2*	2		* Estimated to yield Rupees 700
39		Solel Singh, son of Hameer Singh	Bhainoda and Beldauria		2	2		Estimated to yield Rupees 1,400
		Total of Samhasot	2		1	1		Revenue free grants = 2,100

<i>C--Bedawula</i>						
(1) Keshodasot						
40	Bahadur Sing	Beedaur	12	12	4,001	
41	Birbh Sing	Charla	1	1	300	
	Total of Keshodasot	2	13	13	4,301	
(2) Khungarote						
42	Esree Sing	Loa	6	6	1,101	
43	Chinnun Sing	Khureo	9	9	2,250	
44	Sukut Sing	Kunwaree	6	6	1,201	
		3	21	21	4,552	
(3) Tjyot						
45	Humeer Sing	Gopalpōra	6	6	1,800	
46	Gian Sing	Charwas	8	8	1,800	
47	Ranjit Sing	Mulsecsur	} 10	10	2,050	A new Tazeem
48	Motee Sing	Kanota				Included in Mulsecsur. A new Tazeem
49	Roop Sing	Badabur				A new Tazeem
50	Bhuktawur Sing Char waswala	Ghunteel	1	1	461	A new Tazeem
51	Punjee, Charwaswala	Nousuria				A new Tazeem Included in Charwaswala

Appendix C.—(Continued)

Village	Class	Names of Thakors	Names of Pattas	Number of villages comprising each			Amount of revenue paid to the Raj	REMARKS
				Paying revenue	Revenue free	Total		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
52	RATHORE — (Concl'd) (3) Tejrot. — (Concl'd)	Sitonath Sing	Jogukia and Benota	1		1	151	Two villages, one, Jogukia, included in Charwa, for the other, Benota, he pays to the Estate Rupers 151 A new Tazecin
		Total of Tejrot	8	26		26	6262	
53	(1) Manohurdasot	Heer Sing	Sandwa	7		7	3200	Valued at Rupees 500 Revenue free grants + 500 = Rupees 5,711
54		Kesro Sing	Pudhara	3		3	1,111	
55		Motee Sing	Pattesar		1	1		
56		Mungul Sing	Kukloo	1		1	900	
		Total of Manohurdasot	1	11	1	12	5211	
57	(5) Malhawut	Bagh Sing	Sobhasur or Sobhagadesur	7		7	1,900	
58	(6) Perthee Ratsot	Motee Sing	Harasur	12		12	3001	
		Total of Nos 5 and 6	2	19		19	1901	

59	D—Kurnool	Sunwut Sing	Nokha	1	1	.	Village valued at Rupees 1,000 a year. Revenue free grants
60		Sadool Sing	Raisur	2		801	
		Total of Kurnool		2	1	801	+ 1,000 = 1,801
61	E—Mundhwarut	Nar Sing	Sirondh	6		1 501	
		Total		6		1 501	
62	F—Roopavut	Bheemjee	Bhadh	1		101	
		Total		1		101	
63	G—Merthia	Bishen Sing	Goolar	1	1		Village valued at Rupees 3,000
64		Raj Sing	Sunchkoooro	1	1		Ditto at " 800
65		Chand Sing son of Shreedan Sing	Khara	1	1		Ditto at " 500
66		Sonwut Sing	Bhannalee	1	1		Ditto at " 3 000
		Total		2	2		Ditto at " 7,200
67	H—Jodha	Bhoom Sing	Purnao	1	1		Ditto at " 600
68	I—Chanpanaut	Bhulhoot Sing, of Pokurn in Jodhpoor	Dewasur	2	2		
		Total		2	3		Revenue free grants
	Total of Rathore Classes		68	153	26	1,17,805	+ 26,670 = 1,43 675

Appendix C.—(Continued)

Sl. No.	Class	Names of Thakors	Names of Pattas	Number of villages comprising each			Amount of Revenue paid to the Raj	REMARKS
				Paying Revenue	Revenue free	Total		
21	RAJPORE — (C and D)	Sheonath Sing Total of Tejpat	Jogulra and Benota 8	Rs 1		Rs 1	Rs 151	Two villages, one, Jogulra, included in Charwas for the other, Benota, he pays to the Estate Rupees 151 A new Tazim
				26		26	6202	
22	(1) Manharwar.	Heer Sing	Sandwa	7		7	3200	Valued at Rupees 500 Revenue free grants + 500 = Rupees 5,711
23		Karnoo Sing	Padhara	3		3	1,111	
24		Motee Sing	Patteesur		1	1		
25		Mungul Sing	Kokloo	1		1	900	
26	(2) Manharwar	Total of Manharwar	1	11	1	12	5211	
27		Rajh Sing	Sobhasur or Sobhag- dur	7		7	1900	
28	(3) Poon + Rajot	Motee Sing	Harwar	12		12	3001	
29		Total of Nos 5 and 6	2	19		19	4901	

59	D—Kurnsiot	Sanwut Sing	Nokha			1	1	801	Village value 1 at 11 paces 1 (100) in year.
60		Sadool Sing	Rasur	2			2	801	Revenue free grants
		Total of Kurnsiot		2		1	1		+ 1 (100) = 1,601.
61	E—Mendhaurut	Nar Sing	Saranda	6			6	1,601	
		Total	1	6			6	1,601	
62	F—Roopaurut	Bheemjee	Bhadla	1			1	401	
		Total		1			1	401	
63	G—Methia	Babben Sing	Goolar			1	1		Village value 1 at 11 paces 1 (100)
64		Raj Sing	Sunchkoooro			1	1		Ditto at " 600
65		Chad Sing son of Sheolan Sing	Khara			1	1		Ditto at " 600
66		Sonwut Sing	Elasandoo			1	1		Ditto at " 1,000
		Total	1			2	2		Ditto at " 7,000
67	H—Jrala	Elloom Sing	Purao			1	1		Ditto at " 100
68	I—Chas paurut	Thakur n Sing. of Pokurn in Jochpur				2	2		
		Total	2			3	3		Revenue free grants
	Total of Rathore Classes		68	453	26	473	1,17,405		+ 20,870 = 1,38,275

Appendix C.—(Continued.)

CLASS	NAMES OF TALUKDARS	NAMES OF PUTTAS	Number of villages comprising each			Amount of revenue paid to the Raj	REMARKS
			Paying revenue	Revenue free	Total		
11—OTHER RAJPOOT CLASSES I—Bhatia II—Rajpoot			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
69 (1) JARULDIARIS	Tj Singh	Jugoo	1	1	1		Father in law of His Highness the Maharaja Sardar Singh the present Chief Village valued at Rupees 2 000
70	Soolan Singh son of Sumer Singh of Sindhooboo	Sindhooboo	1	1	1		Ditto at , 725
71 (2) DAWALIA	Rawal Nuthoo Singh	Ghuryah, with 2 other villages	3	3	3		Villages valued at " 2 100
72	Sooraj Mull	Hadla					
73	Rhet Singh	Ditto					Village valued at " 450
74	Chimman Singh	Parewra	1	1	1		Valued at Rupees 2 000
	Total	6	8	8	8		Revenue free grants valued at Rupees 7 75

